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QUARRIES.

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# je Klining Vournal,

# RAILWAY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1402.-Vol. XXXII.

# LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1862.

STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE

(R. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER, Vo. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 18 years.)
Court transacts budiness, in the way of FURCHASE or SALE, in every descriptions, but particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the poof a roter, at net prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality and addrting iven as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required, 134905 OF STOCK effected on the most advantageous basis, subject only to one

Corrs is a BUYER of the FOLLOWING SHARES at market prices, for cash;
Eay, Sithey and Carmesal, North Trelawny, North Downs, Cefn Cilcen, Cenlines, Beford Consols, Tincroft, North Robert, Tolvadden, East Rosewarne, Wheal
et East Russell, Lower Park, North Treskerby, Trencrom, and East Basset. And
LEE at a proportionate price, equal to a commission.

R JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

In the second s

ECOMMENDATIONS TO PURCHASE .- Mine Shares

Aspet, 1861, to the present period, with their present prices :	-			-
Price when recommended,	Presen		ice.	-
But Caradon 24 10 0	. £ 34	10	0	
Theil Grylls 2 0 0	. 36	10	0	
Tast Carn Illren 7 0 0	. 18	0	0	
Telyadden 1 0 0	. 3	5	0	
Cook's Kitchen	. 30	0	0	
Tarret 7 0 0	. 11	0	0	
Wheel Greeville 2 0 0	. 7	5	0	
West Sharp Tor 25 0 0	- 70	0	0	
Wheal Seton		0	0	
Stray Park	. 34	0	Ô	
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any of these have during the above period resched a much hi		_		

the present position to the concerns as we shall orders the

OCK AND SHARE DEALER .-- MR. PETER WATSON MOLISE and FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD D WIEZER, LONDON, E.C. LWAT, JOHN-STOCK BANKS, DOCK, INSURANCE, CANAL, MINING, LWAT, JOHN-STOCK BANKS, DOCK, INSURANCE, CANAL, MINING, LWAT, JOHN-STOCK BANKS, DOCK, INSURANCE, CANAL, MINING, BANKS, DOCKSTON, STOCK BANKS, DOCK, INSURANCE, CANAL, MINING, BANKS, TOWNS BOOK, TOWN BOOK, TOWNS BOOK, TOWN

mas of commission, or at nett prices.

In measure to buy or at nett prices.

In measure to buy or sell Railway, Bank, Mine, and other shares and stock to the sell Railway, Bank, Mine, and other shares and stock to the sell result of the sell results of the sell resu

experience (two in Cornwall and fifteen in Loudon).

Bankers: Union Bank of London.

Bankers: Union Ban

ted-Fee £2 10s. each insp

OSEWARNE CONSOLS MINE.—A SPECIAL REPORT, in maid, on this mine appears in PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING LLR AND SHARE LIST of yesterday (Friday), July 4, 1863, No. 223, Vol. V., & end capy. Important information, also, on other mines in the same Circular.

R. LELEAN, 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, RECOMMENDS OF IMMEDIATE PURCHASE Resewards Consols, West Condurrow, and Instery. As it appears there is likely to be a great rise in these shares, £100 in A.—VAPTED PARTICULARLY TO PURCHASE, FOUR SHARES IN ST.

R. T. BOSEWARNE SI, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C.
See State Gt. So. Tolgus, £4 17s 6d. South Tolgus, £42. West Jane, 25s. 6d. Wheal Arthur, 8s. 6d. Wheal Seton, £125½. East Rosewarne, £25½. North Roskear, £25½. Wheat Unity, £1½. East Gunnis Lake, £1.

D for Hawkmoor, Wheal Moyle, Wheal Hearle. Bankers: Bank of London.

ERES, R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, and EIVING RROKERS, 48, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-build-flatance EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission and as a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and

s. Honzer and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closer, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on ap The control of the co

THEN AND POREIGN STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING BEARS SOURCE AND SOLD by Massas. FULLER AND CO., No. 26, and ALLY, CORPHILL, LONDON. The holders of stock are invited to compare the sold of the for the perchase or sale of such stocks.

In the sold of the sold of

GEORGE MOORE WILL SELL the following SHARES, or any part, to-day, at quoted prices, FREE OF ANY COMMISSION:—
50 Carn Camborne, 15s. 50 North Robert, 32s. 9d. 3 Stray Park, £32½.
20 E. Carn Bres,£17 Its 3d 50 So. Condurrow, 10s. 9d. 50 Wh. Grenville,£7 Its 3d In any business that Grozoff Moore is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

In any business that George Moore is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIFF OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—
15 Anglo-Mex. Mint, £18½ 50 Great Martha, 15s, 4d.
1 Bryn Gwiog, £24¾, 50 Great Martha, 15s, 4d.
1 Bryn Gwiog, £24¾, 50 Great Martha, 15s, 4d.
1 Bryn Gwiog, £24¾, 50 Great Blaulack, 50 South Conductow, 50 South

And is a BUYER of 20 Resewal Hill and Ransom United, 20 Hingston Down, 5 North Roskear, and 110 Wheal Polisiri, at market prices.

Those parties who have acted upon my recommendation, and purchased shares in St. John del Rey from 181, upwards, have cause to congratulate themselves upon the investment. There is no doubt that the prospects of this mine are daily improving, as the stone becomes richer for gold in depth. The present rate of profit will enable the directors to divide 24, per annum, which is about 13 per cent. upon 70.t. to which price, looking at the great stability of the property. I have no doubt the shares will shortly advance. There are some persons, well qualified to six any and the intrinsic value of the shares at a very much higher figure.

MESSES. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS of MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION of STOCK.

Commission on share transactions 1½ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on leas aums.

M. R. EDWARD COOKE, SHAREBROKER, cation on the merits of the various mines currently dealt in.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS, of No. 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, DEALER in BRITISH MINING SHARES and OFFIER SECURITIES, from long experience and intimate acquaintance with all mining stocks, can advise as to investment of capital at closest market prices.

South Caradon, East Caradon, Cook's Kitchen, Providence, Marke Valley, East Cara Brea, Union, &c., are all sound investments and good to buy. Since I directed notice to East Cara Brea as likely to have a rise of 100 per cent., shares have steadily risen, and during the past week my prediction has been verified, and it is highly probable that they will advance to double present quotations during the committee when the state Caradon proved the prize of 1861. Upwards of £8000 worth of copper ore is being discovered monthly in excess of that taken away: shares ought to be bought immediately: 100 shares for sale at market price, or any number bought at a small marginal difference.

MR. BATTERS is a BUYER of ONE HUNDRED WHEAL SITHMEY CARNMEAL SHARES, at £34, or will SELL ONE HUNDRED at £4, and is of opinion that these shares will double their present price during the most twelve months, as the lode now being worked on is the same as that yielding such large profits to the adventurers in Great Wheal Fortune,

R. BATTERS is a BUYER of ONE HUNDRED EAST CARN BREA SHARES at £174, or will SELL ONE HUNDRED at £18, trongly recommends his friends to increase their interest immediately, as large ers of shares are being bought for investment by parties residing in the locality of

PAST CARN BREA.—H. C. Salmon, Esq., and Capt. J. Jewell, the agent of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, have made a full and complete report on this mine, giving chapter and verse for every statement, with the measurement and valuation of the reserves, together with every particular respecting this interesting property, affording holders of shares, or intending investors, the most ample information. Copies of the report may be had free on application to Mr. Batters.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. SHARES in MINES BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, at 2½ per cent., for immediate cash. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

PICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER,
late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all
letters are to be addressed. ers are to be address MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,

MINING SHARES BOUGHT and SOLD at the usual BANK, and OTHER SHARES at Stock Exchange rates.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES, J. CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES. Terms, 1½ percent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MR. R. H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.

SHARES FOR SALE:—
10 Edward, 30s.
40 New B. Caradou, 16s.
20 Unity, 72s.
20 No. Treiany, 30s.
60 North Robert, 32s. 6d.
60 Redmoor, 6s. 6d.
July 4, 1862. Banker: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

JAMES HUME'S "CIRCULAR" for July contains valuable information on Ludcott, Uny, East Carn Brea, Hingston, Harriett, East Resewarns Sanita Barbara, &c. SHARES FOR SALE:—

50 North Bobert, 32s.

100 Darke Valley, £10%.

10 Grenville, £7%.

100 Druke Walls, 21s.

20 Cart Graville, 54s.

50 North Treakerby, £40.

10 Sithney, £3%.

100 East Russell, £3%. A BUYER of Uny, South Condurrow, Santa Barbarn, Great South Tolgus, and Gortune. —74, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

WHEAL LUDCOTT.—A SPECIAL REPORT of this mine appears in JAMES HUME'S "CIRCULAR" of July 5, and is of the greatest value to speculators in these shares, it being as unprejudiced description of the mine am silver formation, by an experienced Inspector. Price, post free to non-subscriberty, 75. 64, which will include one year's subscription to the "Circular." All holders not stronger by direct information should provide themselves with oppies, and so protect themselves.

MESSES. T. P. THOMAS AND SON, MINING AGENTS, GENERAL SHAREDEALERS, AND AUCTIONEERS, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SALE OF MINING SHARES BY AUCTION

SALE OF MINING SHARES BY AUCTION.

MR. T. P. THOMAS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornbill, London, on THURSDAY, the 10th July, at One-ocicek, the following, together with other YALUABLE MINING SHARES:

200 New Wheal Yaddon.
200 West Tolvaddon.
200 West Tolvaddon.
200 Ribden.
30 West Devon Consols.
30 West Silver Bank.
30 Cefn Clican.
10 Brondoyd.
10 West Silver Bank.
10 Great Retailack.
10 Brondoyd.
10 West Silver Bank.
200 London Flour Company.
90 Nanjiles.
For particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street; at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornbill, London; or at the offices of the auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, Threadmedle-street, London, E.C.

MAR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL.

MR. W. BIRDSEY, MINE SHAREBROKER, ST. MICHAEL'S
HOUSE, CORNHILL (Established upwards of 30 years), is always in a position to TRANSACT BUSINESS in SHARES of DIVIDEND and FROGRESSIVE
MINES at the closest market prices. Commission, 1/2 per cont.
Mr. Birdsey is of BUYER of 100 (orany part of) St. Just United at £1%, and 500 (or
any part of) New Treisigh at £1/2 per share.
Orders to buy or seil strictly attended to.

Orders to buy or sell strictly attended to.

CEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 1, FINCH LANE,
CORNHILL, LONDON, has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING
MINES, at close prices:—
Caradon Consols, £13½.
Erockwood, 28s.
East Caradon, £45½.
East Caradon, £45½.
East Caradon, £55½.
East Rosewarne, £25½.
East Rosewarne, £25½.
North Dewins, £45½.
Wheal Gravellis, £75½.
Wheal Gravellis, £75½.
Wheal Collect, £22,
Wheal Colloct, £22,
Wheal Colloct, £22,
Wheal Colloct, £22,
Wheal Colloct, £22,
Wheal Union, £45½.
Order Caradon, £26½.
North Robert, \$15.
North Crofty, £35½.
Wast So. Caradon, 17s 6d.
Bankers: Bank of London. 1, FINCH LIANE, 88 in the FOLLOWING Stray Park, £32½. Tincroft, £11. Zolvadden, £3½. Wheal Grenville, £7½. Wheal Hodoott, £32. Wheal Pollard, 12s. 6d. Wheal Unity, £8%. Wheal Unity, £8%. Wheal Unity, £8%. Wheal Unity, £9%. Wheal Unity, 20s. Caradon, 17s 6d. bought or sold.

NORTH TRESKERBY.—This mine is realising more than expectations. It is computed above 400 tons of copper one will be ready for aslanext time, and 500 tons the time after. Frice has touched £61 this week. The public may now expect to find this mine recommended by other brokers. I advise my friends who bought at £25 not to sail, as the public given aventually go considerably lighter. Divisiences will be public by this mine point. Lione check militer sailing at higher prices have ceased to make calls.—Gronux Rice, 1, Flock-lane.

MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREBROKER, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. Price list daily may be had on application

WILLIAM ALLISON, STOCK, SHARE, AND
MINING BROKER,
29, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

JOSEPH GREGORY, MINING BROKER, STOCK, AND SHAREDEALER,
2, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C. WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND

SHAREDEALER, 26, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C. mmission, 1 1/4 per cent. on £100 and above, and 2 1/4 per cent. on less sums.

MR. E. BEAZLEY, MINING AND GENERAL BROKER,

1, BANK CHAMBERS, LOTHBURT, LONDON, E.C.,

Has selected dividend and progressive mines that he can recommend for investments,
or for a speedy rise in price. Particulars may be had on application.

BURENE LEAD AND CALAMENE CONVANT (LIMITED).—In consequence of the richness
of the lode in the shaft, and the very favourable reports of Capt. Delahunty, the whole
of these shares have been taken up. E. BRAELEY has, however, secured a few, which
he is enabled to offer at £6 per share (£5 paid).

MINING SHARES LIKELY TO IMPROVE.—The RALMINES, which are now advanced to such a condition to recommend shares in several mining shares in several mining shares will rise considerably during the next three months, and there is no possibility of their going any lower; £100 laid out now will meat likely be doubled in three months.—For full particulars, apply to Messrs. R. EMERSON AND CO., 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INVESTMENT.—MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKER, Nos. 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., publishes, every Wednesday, a GUIDE to BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING, and OTHER INVESTMENTS, which should be consulted by all capitalists. Post free on receipt of six stamps.

THE SMELTING, REDUCTION, LIME, AND COAL TRANSACT in the ABOVE COMPANY. Full partie

MR. F. LISABE, C.E. AND C.M.E., may be consulted by letter or personally, at his office, No. 25, MOORGATE STREET, CITY, upon all matters connected with mining.

CHARLES HODGE AND CO., 1, CROWN COURT,
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
Having opened an office as above for the FUROHARE and SALE of ALL-KINDS
CORNISH ENGINES, PITWORK, &c., on commession, respectfully invite community,
cations thereon, with plans and estimates, from parties having such machinery for sale.
This being a EECORD OFFICE, where Lists of ALL MACHINERY ON SALE in
CORNWALL will be kept, with description and prices, it without doubt will be found
very advantageous to buyers as well as selters, and correspondence will meet with prompt
attention. Communications are being opened with minus in fureign countries,
June 2, 1882.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.

MR. W. R. WILLIAMS, MINING ENGINEER, LAND AND
MINERAL SURVEYOR,
DOLGELLY, NORTH WALES.

FOR SALE, TWO LEAD MINES, in the neighbourhood of the TRING. Terms very favourable.—For particulars, apply by fitter, but being to Hanner France, a, Canner effect to the Control of the C

TO MINE ADVENTURERS.—CAPITALISTS. bofor Dayle share in heard seems in mortakings, should READ MEETING, bofor O. S. "MINES AND MINING," experimence with which might have never heard an adventurer hundreds of pounds. For past 18 stamps. 31, Sun-street, London, M. C.

MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH ME FOR THE QUARTER REDUISE SOTH MARCH, 1861, is NOW RE Price One Shilling. At 117, Subsequel Facel Within, London, E.C.

JULI

on the nor

# Griginal Correspondence.

# ELLIS'S PATENT BRIDGE RAIL.

SIR,-Noticing in the Journal of June 21 a letter from "E. T.," in Sin,—Noticing in the Journal of June 21 a letter from "E. T.," in which the writer calls in question the originality of my patent bridge rail, alleging that it was produced many years ago by the late Mr. Thomas Evans, of Dowlais, I shall be glad if you will allow me, through the same medium, to inform "E. T." that I was for many years personally acquainted with Mr. Thomas Evans, and upon the most friendly terms with him; also, that I have a perfect recollection of the rail patented by that gentleman. I shall be happy to forward, if "E. T." will give me his address, tracings both of Thomas Evans's patent and my own, by which he will at once see there is no similarity in the patents, and that the rights of our mutual deceased friend are not in this instance infringed.

\*\*Ironworks, Sicindon, July 2.\*\*

Thomas Ellis.

Ironworks, Swindon, July 2. -THOMAS ELLIS.

# MINING IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.

MINING IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.

Sir,—I recently visited the Schull Bay Mines, in West Cork. I was not prepared to find such a highly-mineralised rock, with veins so richly fraught with copper. The cross-course on which the cross-cut is driving in a southern direction to intersect one of the south lodes is full of malachite and greems, evidently coming from some considerable deposit of metal, but, I must say, I never saw a more beautiful display of minerals than is coming from this end; the killas, gossan, and carbonates of copper are cabinet specimens, and are well and truthfully represented by those shown from this mine at the International Exhibition. In following the east and west lodes through this mine, looking at the immense cross-courses dividing the rock as with a sword (the old Irish name of the flasure formed by this cross lode is "left with a sword"), and looking at the whole phenomens presented by these veins, and the rock in which they are embedded, I can only come to the conclusion that these surface workings are on the top of an extensive and deep formation of copper. The rock is the primitive claystate, the bearing of its vertical driving the rock in the primitive claystate, the bearing of its vertical driving the stations being sast and west magnetic; this crust of vertically-divided rock only extends down a lew fathoms, where the rock becomes blocky, and assimilated to the metalfield of the Cornish rocks, but this is not a question of much moment, the real question is, are they metal-bearing rocks for all commercial purposes? and, in my opinion, they are they metal-bearing rocks for all commercial purposes? and, in my opinion, they are cleidedly and eminently entitled to that description. The mine peasuess an excellent steam-engine, of the best and most economic construction, water crushing-mill, with water-courses skilituity constructed and divarted in an engineering-like manner from the water resources of the country, shipping quay on the mine, and all the conveniences that such a property r

# THE SLATE TRADE—QUARRIES, AND QUARRYING.—No. I.

THE SLATE TRADE—QUARRIES, AND QUARRYING,—No. I. Sir,—Having already published a long series of remarks on the Geological Formation of the Earth and Mining generally, I shall now briefly refer to the Slate Formation, in which my experience, extending over a period of 25 years and upwards, has been very considerable, having either worked or surveyed nearly every quarry of importance in the United Kingdom. My observations will be first directed to durable slates. These are generally found in the primitive rock—their durability, despendent on the iron and silice they contain. Slates of a dark colour generally cleave well, but they are too highly charged with sulphur or lime, and contain but a light proportion of iron. These slates conduct heat rapidly, causing them to expand, in which state rain falling on them suddenly is absorbed, causing decomposition to take place, and producing a dark colde; in fact, decomposition is constantly going on, therefore such slates causes them to be split so this charge in proportion to their size, so that durability might be extended over a greater period; instead of which the rec cleavage of such slates causes them to be split so that the period of durability is very much reduced. I believe the most durable slates that that the period of durability is very much reduced. I believe the most durable slates that the period of durability is very much reduced. I believe the most durable slates for those of Westmoreland and Cumberland; next in succession are those of Delabole, in Cornwall; then the Bangor and Linaberia velus, in Wales. Nearly all the slates of England, Treland, and Scotland are formed in the old massive slate formation in what may be termed patches or beds. Such patches are generally difficult to find, most of them being mere chance discoveries, and are in nearly every instance situate near some lode or clay vein, or change in the rock. A search in the great masses of slate formation for slate formed precisely after the manner of metallic lodes in the sarth. These are va

a clay vein near. I nover yet saw a good slate quarry without something of this kind near at hand.

Slate quarries, generally, are not such speculative undertakings as mining; on the other hand, when found, they are not so remunerative as good mines. Slate quarries require a rather large outlay at first, but where the money is judiciously expended, the quarry properly laid out, and economically conducted, it becomes a very permanent undertaking, as good quarries last for centuries, and the commodity always saleable at marketable prices. Gentlemen embarking in slate quarries er most in listening to the tales of such parties as tell them they have quarries containing good slate, and can be opened at a triding outlay. But few of the large quarries of which I know can be put into a fair state of working for less than 10,0001, most of them requiring 20,0001. Very few of those interested in slate quarries call on their foremen or managers for a plan or specification, detailing their views of how such quarries should be opened and kept in efficient work, for a ported extending over (say) 20 years, or even an estimate of the cost to bring it into a paying condition. It is more commonly found that foremen (who are often nortices) begin at the group end, dig holes where they please, and with the debria bury up the best rock. I could name scores of quarries on which 50001, and even 10,0001, have been apent, which are now in a worse condition than when entered on: neither plant or estimates of the probable cost to open these quarries were even asked for or obtained of the foremen; and I say that those embarking in such undertakings could expect no better result.

When travelling the the cosch from Portmadoc to Carnarrem, my companions on the

or obtained of the foremen; and a my same those of the control of the foremen; and a my same those the control of the control month since, I was noticed by a young man, who came up and made some remarks as to how he should work the quarry, which I thought strange. I told him I should not work it as he intended, when he at once lectured me sharply on how such quarries should be worked. On enquiry, I found he was a Cockeep, only two days arrived. I am mistaken if he does not at some inture period thank me for what I then told him, though it was not received with the best grace. Having recently travelled over a large portion of England, Ireland, and Wales, on a tour of quarry inspection, I shall make some general remarks on the Welsh system of quarry working. The majority of men connected with alta quarries are aware of the situation of those in Wales—a situation, I may fairly asy. Nature has blessed with every facility for working, there being a number of velocity and the stranger of the surface on the hill side, with water-power to, work them. Hoads affording easy carriage to shipping ports, and on isnds oworthless for agricultural or grazing purposes that a mountain goat would starve on it in the winter season; therefore, looking at it as a whole, the Welshman is possessed of property envisible to every other sistes—working man in the world; and, knowing this, he stands more majestet than did the Welsh kings of old, asying—Here I am, with the masses for my podestai, and none to harm me. Still he must not be too sure; the world is large, and Welse but a small portion of it. Quarries may be discovered, even in distant parts, rivalling those in Wales, and treights obtained at rates that would induce a formidable opposition. I found when in Spain that sistes could be conveyed from thence to London on equally recent tour law accordance mass (consequently, to make sure work of that which he has the welshman mass conform to the age in which he have have neglected everything but a few drums for inclines, and a good waster-bainnos; and these, I am told, owe their origin to other minds than that of Welshmen. Be this as it may, it suppears Adam

out a mowindge or its principles to carried out.

The "Welsh Quarryman" will excuse me, when I say he appears to be a Jack-of-all-rades, without ma-tering any, and priding himself on the position in which Nature has placed thim, and set bleak mountains interfaced with slate, of which, he contends, he has an everlasting supply. Allowing that such is the case, he should work it fairly, and not on the system of dig, bury, and lay waste. Slate, like everything else, was formed, grid still continues to form, for the use of men generally, enabling the one to live by the other. Welshmen generally appear sealous in the cause of religion, then why forcet its doctrine? He is too into to waste or apoli those things with which God has believed him —further, he is to care for his children, and the rising generation. Does he adhere to

this portion of God's laws in working out his present system of dig and bury? The division of labour system, I contend, all sane men are bound to support; and would urgo its adoption by those Weishmen who remain so bigoted to the antiquated customs of their forestaters, adopt the enlightened system of the present day? Surely the advantages of the electric telegraph and the rail, which is daily penetrating their interior, must be felt by them as it is by all other portions of the community; then, why longer remain the wild man of the mountains? Let them learn languages, arts and sciences, mechanism and the division of labour, proving to the world that they have talent equal to those in other portions of the habitable globe.

My criticisms on the mannagement of Welsh quarries may be considered severe. They are not made in a spirit of opposition or ill-will to any party, but merely from a desire to show where I consider they'err.—First, aman is allowed to be a rockman, a fleryer, a splitter, a cutter, a robbie-man, and a trammer; this, I contend, is no division of labour. Every experienced quarryman must know that a good raiser of rock should not be employed therefore the stan as a cutter. Bubble-men should be recruits from the country, employed as required. Trammers, or wagon-drivers, should be selected from among the filters, as there is some art required even in driving wagons round an curve; as these men become used to quarry work they should be made rockmen. I never yet saw a good splitter or cutter who was not trained to it from his youth; and every man who has had experience of quarry working must know that old men never become adapts at it. About one-third of those engaged as splitters and cutters can do fully one-fourth more work per man than the majority of them; therefore, I think no one will contend but that a division of labour is necessary to the efficient working of slate quarries. To the fleryer I shall again refer as I proceed, and shall now recapitulate the method adopted by Welshmen in working t

#### SLATE QUARRIES IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

SLATE QUARRIES IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

SIR,—I have noticed lately several advertisements in the Journal drawing the attention of the public to the slate quarries of the Isle of Man, and I felt happy to see that some parties appeared to be in earnest at last. I know of different people who endeavoured to bring slate quarries into a remunerative state here, some 30 or 40 years ago, but for some reasons failed in their attempts. It is true that Manxmen were making slates more than a hundred years back, but without a method or a system, and never went quite 16 ft. below the surface in their searches. That also was the case in Wales only 80 years ago; but the Weish folk got ahead of the Manx in this branch of industry. The first triel of any account which has been made here was that by the Foxdaie Mining Company, about 32 years since, headed by a Weishman, a shareholder in the mines as weil. But however, before the slate works were brought into a profitable state Mr. Jones, who has some knowledge of slate quarries, died. Then the company left the quarries in the hands of the men who worked therein for many years, taking out all the best rock, inaving the bad behind, along with their waste, until at last it was completely buried, and abandoned by all except one or two poor men, who were just earning their bread from a few slate that they could get out from corners near the surface, until last summer, when another man named Jones, from Wales, come over and took a lease from the Crown, and is now busy clearing and preparing for reworking the quarries with some 20 more assistants—some Welsh and some Manxmen. We are glad that he is likely to be well rewarded for his enterprise. He is an experienced man in the business, and, therefore, well adapted for the undertaking. However, he confesses that the clearing the old works is rather more expensive than he anticipated, and that it will take him nearly six months longer to get them into a paying state, with his present number of men, than he had expect do at first. The next att

# EAST CARN BREA MINE.

EAST CARN BREA MINE.

Sin,—Having had my attention directed to the difference in the estimates of the value of the oras discovered in this mine by Capt. Charles Thomas and that of other gentlemen of respectability and of judgment in mining matters, I was led to examine if the same mode of estimation was observed. On reading the report of Capt. Thomas I observe that he valued the ores in the backs of the levels actually driven up to the ends of the several levels. His words are—"I estimate roughly the ore discovered up to the present ends, above the 50 fm. level, at about 18,000L, and the present explorations to be opening ore of the value of 7000L monthly;" and then, to show his reason for not taking in the bottoms of the levels, below which no deeper levels had been driven, he asys—"Nothing can be done below the 50 until another cross-cut is driven (from the engine-shaft 34 fms.), which may take 12 months to accomplish." Theother gentlemen have contessedly valued the asveral levels, including the bottom level, where no levels were driven undermeath, and that in every case 5 fms. deep. This alone would caecount for a large portion of the difference. Again, Captain Thomas seems to have had in view the giving his estimate of what Phortras the mine could be fairly worked at; hence he would only give, as he said, a rough estimate, and would not include ore ground which he thought could not be worked at a profit. The other gentlemen appear to have valued more extensively, taking in ore which might be worked at high tribute. Besides, have heard that Captain Thomas had no idea that his report would be published. There is, however, this difference in the reports:—Captain Thomas gives fully and distinctly his opinion of the capabilities of the mine to yield ore by fair working, and the cost of the same, showing an estimated profit of 700i, per month. The other gentlemen have expressed themselves in general terms by saying—"We have every condedence that with exame also reports favourably for permanency.—July 2.

Signific

# BICKLEIGH VALE PHŒNIX MINING COMPANY.

BICKLEIGH VALE PHŒNIX MINING COMPANY.

Sm.—Seeing, by a paragraph in last week's Journal, that you have been requested to state that my services cessed as the agent of the Bickleigh Vale Phonix, Mining Company (Limited) on April 30 last, I beg to inform you that I have never had any notice of dismissal from the company, and have continued to be employed by tkem since underground operations were suspended in April last, in looking after the materials and effecting a sale thereof, which I have done, in accordance with instructions by letter from the secretary or managing director, whose sanction for the sale effected I hold in my possession. When the materials were all removed, which was not until the last few days, I sent in my claim for wages due up to the end of June. I did not even claim a month's notice, which, however, I think I am fairly entitled to; and I naturally feit annoyed that my name should have been made use of in the way alluded to, as I can prove by letters received from my employers that they have no right to os. Your advocacy for what is right and just will, I am sure, secure me a place in the Journal for these remarks; and, to prove that I am being dealt with unfairly, I will at any time send the whole of my correspondence with the company; I think, however, it will be sufficient for me to state that I have been, as agents usually are after the suspension of the mine until the sale thereof, looking after the materials and preparing for the sale, having been requested to do so by the company when operations ceased. Thinking the operations would not be resumed, I advised a sale of the materials, which I was instructed to effect, and when I had done so, I had a written sanction to the transaction, which was in the early part of June last. I have, since the mine ceased working, paid every attention to looking after and keeping safe the materials, and now, to have my name published as having nothing to do with the mine since April, I feel is treating me with anything but fairness.—Gelling's-park, Calstock, July 2.

JOHN HAMELY.

# NORTH DOWNS MINE.

NORTH DOWNS MINE.

Sir.—Last week I omitted to state a few facts connected with North Downs, which are of some consequence; I will, therefore, with your permission, now refer to them. People naturally ask why it is that a mine which has such a rich run of ore ground as North Downs should be selling at such a low price, a mine, too, which pays dividends? The answer is, that reports have been industriously circulated (for jobbing purposes) that the 60 fm. level having proved poor for so many months, there was no doubt that the mine was unbottomed, and no more one would be found in depth; of late, however, ore has been found in the shaft varying from 1 to 3 tons per fm., thus proving the fallacy of the prediction, and, at the same time, the very great probability that this ore is a distinct hunch from that discovered in the 50 fm. level. In another month, when the lode. This discovery is in King's engine-shaft, and which the agents consider of the utimest consequence, their words being, "This may be regarded as a very important feature in the mine, the ore being under the elvan." This shaft must be now within 1 fm of the 70 fm. level, 11 fms. in advance of the winze, which has proved so valuable, and which is now nearly down to the 60 fathom level. They have commenced another winze, worth 701. per fm; I have not the least doubt that this winze, like the preceding one, will also prove rich all the way down to the 60 fm. level.

I will notice a very curious thing connected with the run of ore ground they are now approaching in the 60, and which I expect will be arrived at the efforce this letters appears in print. It is this; at the December meeting it was stated that the ground in the 60 had just let down the water 14 fms. in edvance of the end, and that previously the same indication resulted in the cutting a course of ore in the 80. Well, the 60 is now just arrived at the spot where the water was noticed, just 18 fms. having been driven since that time. Am I right in saying they are now quite near the run of ore

must necessarily take place in the price of the sha no better prospects selling at 184, or 204, per share want to know why should not the shares in North ask my readers to refer to this letter, and my form

# MINING IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN THE COURTY OF CORE.]

During the last twenty years many attempts have been made to week to copper mines in the south-west of this county; and that most of them hold have proved to be apparent failures is not to be wondered at. It which invidious to mention names, but it is well known that incompetes present have been placed at the head of affairs, and it is also well known that accompetes present here. The provided have been placed at the head of affairs, and it is also well known that for capital which was subscribed was never applied to the working of the mine, the public, however, lost their money, and many valuable mineral distributes who sustained in the new places. Another and serious evil to be complained in the new places and mineral properties who are universe. been brought into disrepute. Another and serious evil to be complain ployment of persons to report upon mines and minera properties who aptern to do so. I have known men who gave fiaming reports on certain the known, underground, "greyer from powder-smoke." I mose head one of these quacks (I beg his pardon, he styled himselfa Profusor, by yet to isarn) why a certain description of copper ore was called flever answer of the Profusor to the question was, that it was the colour of the horse was dead. Others, again, are to be found who have, through rance, condemned everything they could not comprehend; they could not the horse was dead, of the could not comprehend; they could not the control of the could not comprehend they could not comprehend they could not the dead of the could not comprehend they could not compr actly like what they had all their lives been accustomed to, and, their practical ignorance was allowed for a long time to pass be The days, however, of the quacks are numbered; and, happly adventurers, they will soon be non set invertius, and the score the districts have been recently examined by Mesars. John Hitchins, Francis, and William Thomas; the last-named gentleman, by 12 years to the development of our mines, and he is fairly and jas signation of the Mining Pioneer in the south-west of Ireland, as it dreds of individuals that he has carefully studied and examined we the country; and, owing to his antiring perseverance, bond, ide mine Another and most eminent authority will, I understand, very whilstricts—W. Jory Henwood. The former-named gentlemen have a favourable opinion—I may any highly favourable pointon—I may any highly favourable p signation of the "Mining Pioneer" in the south-weak of tributed and examined every as the country; and, owing to his antiring perseverance, compile mission has Another and most eminent authority will, I understand, very the country; and, owing to his antiring perseverance, compile mission has Another and most eminent authority will, I understand, very districts—W. Jory Henwood. The former-named gentiemen have and a favourable opinion—I may say highly favourable opinion—for understand, very expected and to the control the second of the south-west of this country, there is marked ablue belt on the another of the south-west of this country, there is marked ablue belt on the Bantry Bay, and also on the north shore of Dummanna Bay, represent siate, instead of which it is roofing slate of good quality; while the is coloured red to represent the old and new red andstones. I quest any person except the Dublin geologists were saw andstone thinly have no doubt, in the peninsuls of Meinterware beds of quartisle, but are, no doubt, in the peninsuls of Meinterware beds of quartisle, any person except the Dublin geologists were saw andstone thinly have penetrated to the depth of 20 or 30 fms. they become more measure as in fact, they are clay-slate or killias; and this is also the case all through Bailydehob districts. The best thing, therefore, that could be done several mines have been discovered—Guriavallig, Killeen, Glennilin, ovinogue, &c. The three first-named were discovered, and partially of Thomas, in the year 1844. Gurtavallig, during the preliminary one 30 tons of copper; Killeen produced hundreds of tons of mundic and se per ore; and in sinking what was named the "mundic shaft," a caver of the control of

thoroughly proved.

About two miles to the east of Glenaulin a vein of roofing slate was epend may no ago, and large quantities raised. Parallel with, and to the north of, this slate wis, and shore of Bantry Bay, is also a flag-stone quarry, which may be worked to god situage. This property is about to be worked by the Bantry Bay Slate Quinty Comparation. This slate vein crops out again at White Horse Foint, about two miles further set wis slate of first-rate quality has been raised, the colour and texture of which is all the could be desired. It is also very thinly laminated. Large quantities of figure and parallel with this slate vein, and may be quarried of aimost any dimension. The are the carboniferous slates of the Dublin geologists. Vessels of any ionnasce spires to within a short distance of these quarries to load the produce, and the derivis min quarries, instead of being allowed to accumulate on the land, may at airling set titled into the sea. There is a considerable local demand for slates and flag, said lar reason to know it is such as to preclude the necessity of experting any first ing the come. More defauntageous situations for extensive operations is side quarriey believe cannot anywhere be found. The White Horse Quarries, I understad, as it is opened by an influential company forthwith. Passing on shout is, miss to the out, the same shore of Bantry Bay, we come to the Gortalassa and Kielovinogus Lad like At Gortalassa a few superficial openings only have been made, but the extinest or ore has been proved, the lodes being a continuation or the samesa Kielovinogus Lad litter mine the lode cropped out at surface, and contained large quantities of made spar, &c., intermixed with lead ore. The vein was followed to a depth of about little and produced several cargoes of good lead ore. No lease, however, of the property has since been old under the Encumberal Esses Continuation of the Encumberal Esses Continuation of the recently been obtained on good terms direct from the proprieter, as a lease has

# COLONIAL BANK.

The forty-ninth half-yearly meeting of proprietors was held at the La Wednesday, Mr. C. Manyar in the chair.

Mr. Calvert (the secretary) having read the advert 

280,805 17 6 1,510,454 1 10 500,000 0 0 101,930 11 3 37,265 7 6=£2,430,453 B Circulation & DEBTS.

Bills payable, and other liabilities | 1
Paid-up capital.

Reserved fund | ABSETS. Specie.

Due to the bank in the colonies on bills discounted a and purchased (including those past due), &c.)
Due to the bank in the colonies on current accounts Due to the bank in the colonies on current accounts at bankers, &c.

Bank premises and furniture in London and in the colonies. 278,616 12 6 1,271,093 7 9 11,884 17 8 859,437 17 9

the colonies

Considering the favourable character of the above statement, the discount of the proposing a further increase in the dividend. They, therefore, would of the next profit, which, after providing for income-tax and for all be debts, amounts to 37,2851, 7s. 6d., a dividend to be declared of 6 per ceil, year ending Dec. 31, 1861, being at the rate of 19 per ceil, per amount a to 10,2851, 7s. 6d., a dividend to be declared of 6 per ceil, the reserved fund, which will then amount to 100,3951, 7s. 6d. The dividend to the corporation, which will require 30,000f.: leaving 73851, 7s. 6d. The dividend to the control of the control of the control of the dividend of the control of the dividend of the dividend of the control of the dividend of the dividend state of rail descriptions of colonial produce, and of the continuance of the dividend of the control of the dividend of the dividend of the dividend of the dividend of the control of the dividend of the control of the dividend of the control of the dividend of the dividend of the control of the dividend of

9,921 2 10 = 2,430,412 18

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report, which he had received with satisfaction by the shareholders, showing, as it did, them not only to increase the dividend, but at the same time to include the business of the bank was showing a steady and by to this time the business of the bank was showing a steady and them not only to increase the dividend, but at the same time to lures. Up to this time the business of the bank was showing a steady and as the there was a shady as well as a sunny side to the present repetion. For it, the it is necessary to call their attention to the fact that the present produce generally was such that it might point attention of their business. There was no doubt of the fact that they was less than it could be profitably produced at in Jamaica, and less required on the part of the managers of the bank to prevent loss. The effect of additional cauttion must be to diminish their deposit and but possibly these unfavourable circumstances might pass away will juring thom. The author was the same that the same than the

but possibly these unfavorable crossmantness might pass away without in fig. yall juring them. The question of the emancipation of the siave in America, and as the United States for the suppression of the siave trade, were most important the United States for the suppression of the siave trade, were most important passing the United States for the suppression of the siave trade, were most important passing the United States for the suppression of the siave trade, were most important passing the United States for the suppression of the siave trade, were most important passing the United States for the siave trade, were most important passing the United States for the States

put and carried unanimously.

A dividend of 6 per cent, (free of income tax) for the half-year was then defined.

A unanimous vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors cloud the processing.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount falling due in Jaly is 1,995,2531, making a total of 5,186,2524, already called during the seven month of 182.

"The EXCHANGE."—The July number of this very ability entering the seven month of 182.

zine is fully equal to those which have preceded it. The smart are current into ing, and at the same time sound in character. "The First on the Figure 182 and 182 are say particularly we order to precede the same, or even more and the respect to "intervention on Behalf of the South." There are educated with the same and a vast amount of statistical and other information relating in its mass.

THE REDRUTH MINING DISTRICT.

THE GREAT NORTH TOLGUS, AND THE REDRUTH MINES.

THE REDRUTH MINING DISTRICT.

THE GREAT NORTH TOLGUS, AND THE REDRUTH MINES.

It always a labour of love to us to comment upon any mining property sum of which are supported by such favourable analogies as seldom with a seriounded upon insufficient data. In new districts it is a distingent in the older mining localities, where the miner has peneing out the tolder mining localities, where the miner has peneing out the tolder mining localities, where the miner has peneing out the tolder mining localities, where the miner has peneing out the doler mining localities, where the miner has peneing out the doler mining localities, where the miner has peneing out the doler miner had been a serious of the lodes are broken open. We seek heard Captain Joseph Lyle forestel with almost oracular minutes when the heard captain Joseph Lyle forestel with almost oracular minutes as in the state have stamped them as of the true quality, and ranked as testings that have stamped them as of the true quality, and ranked as success the formost mines of Cornwall. No doubt his experience using Carn Brea, and the ability with which he had read the great district Redruth, and possibly many others, had enabled him to see with confidence, when the mine was in an embryo state, what it seems when at its maturity. This is not a solitary instance of the et algority with a substance of the et algority with a su

£2,430,453 18

2,430,433 18

of the bank, as to the consociate mad on behalf a reason, they mad save provided the save on the him was on the him there at 80, or 80 expossed ball the dust stave-great at only stimulate to colories.

1,295,2501. 1982. written mach across of India scoya of India scoya of India scoya of India

so, and seem to afford a modern illustration of "Aladdin's Lamp," for the sy amount of riches that the utmost cupidity of the modern miner is an at may, with a moderate notice, be called up from these richly miss derebouses of metal. For the small sum of 26244. Wheal Basset again in dividends 299,7764, which is a sufficient proof that as to the smit raise of these great mines we are not speaking without the book. It is a sufficient proof that as to the smit raise of these great mines we are not speaking without the book is the state of the state

see an Winding Machinery.—The advantage of careful explorboring previous to making a large outlay in mining operations is
a simited, but there has hitherto been much difficulty in obtaindeap and economic machine. Mr. John Paton, of Govan Bar
dia, Glagow, has, howeves, succeeded in removing the cause of
the large in the control of the cause of the cause of
the large is reduced to less than one-half of the usual cost. The
table is accessfully employed to the depth of 150 fathoms, in
the own manufactures a machine, by the use of which the extable is accessfully employed to the depth of 150 fathoms, in
the own with the tools have passed through strata of the hardest natenat this depth the rods and boring-tool were lifted, and wrought
as atmost ease and without strain upon the small engine employed.
The rate at which
the carry on the work with speed and efficiency. The rate at which
the carry on the work with speed and efficiency. The rate at which
the is effected, as well as the extreme facility with which the rods
the day attent is found in practice that one machine will do the
day of the work men. It is found in practice that one machine will do the
day of the work men. The mechanical arrangement is extremely
the day of the work men of the machine is arranged a small
which gives motion to the shaft. On the shaft, at the end nearest
discional class; this pinion imparts motion to the grooved wheel,
the property of the bearings is made to project sufficiently to admit
the day of the bearings is made to project sufficiently to admit
the same shaft, in fitting this shaft, its journals
the same shaft in fitting this shaft, its journals
the same down on a break-block beneath. It is by means of the wheel
the accessary vertical, intermittent, or jumping motion is imparted to
the radiers alternately covers interving the anti-friction rollers.
The project inwardly from the face of the wheel are formed radial slots,
the rollers alternately covers interving the anti-friction rollers. AND WINDING MACHINERY.—The advantage of careful explor conservertical, intermittent, or jumping motion is imparted to imag tool. In two of the arms of the wheel are formed radial slots, it is as fitted the adjustable stude carrying the anti-friction rollers, and project inwardly from the face of the wheel, so that as the wheel as he rollers alternately come into contact with and depress the end is her. This lever is fast to a short horizontal shaft, the bearings of the same resident on the upper part of the framing. To the shaft is keyed as lever, to the free overhanging extremity of which is suspended a shaft with the brace-head or hand-wheel, for giving a rotatory motion to the properties of the theory of the stress. The same series of the lever is counteracted to the required extent by same and the boring-tool at the lower end of the series. The same series of a counterweight used in conjunction, if required, with a same as passable satings of the transverse shaft, which has fast to it a lever same before apparatus, which as reversely the force of the blows, and the same whoring-tool is brought into use, and it is resembled to the counterweight. In front of the framing is fitted the same shaft bearings of the tool comparatively light. The foundation has the blows of the tool comparatively light. The foundation has the same is to facilitate the raising of the rods, to save time and set of the frame is to facilitate the raising of the rods, to save time and the frame is to facilitate the raising of the rods, to save time and set a height to admit of the rods being disconnected in such lengths.

The data has promissing loosely upon it the drum or barrel, which is put into the last here. This data is used for the wire-rope for raising and lower-role for the same and lower-role for the same and lower-role for releaning the borre. The rotatory movement of the drum is checked and re-

gulated by a friction-strap, which is tightened by the handle. The boring-rods are raised and lowered, and other windings operations performed, by means of a chain wound upon a secondary barrel, actuated from the first motion shaft. This shaft has upon it a second frictional pinion, which gives motion to the wheel on the shaft; the journals of this shaft are arranged eccentrically in their bearings, as before described in referring to the shaft. In this way, by means of a hand lever, the wheel may be instantly put into or out of gear with the pinion. The shaft has tast to it the winding-barrel, on which the rope or chain for effecting the winding operations is wound. With these arrangements either of the winding-barrels may be brought into operation as required, or remain quiescent, whilst the wheel is operating the lever and the boring tool. When the hole has become so choked with the fragments that it would impede the action of the borer, the rods are raised with the greatest facility, and separated in lengths of 27 to 30 feet each; the whole is then cleared with the pump attached to a wire-rope, and the rods are replaced, the entire operation occupying but a very few minutes. Mr. Paton's machinery is well worthy of the attention of those requiring boring machinery. A large drawing of this machine is hung in the Machinery Department of the International Exhibition, as sufficient space could not be given for exhibiting the machine itself.

# FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The situation of the Belgian iron trade has not undergone much change and several establishments have plenty of orders on hand, although they and several establishments have plenty of orders on hand, although they have been obliged to accept less remune rative prices. The articles most in demand are rails, and various contracts have been concluded for them in France by the Northern and Southern Railway Companies, and in Switzerland by the Berne State lines, the Central Swiss, &c. Plates have also been sent into France in considerable quantities, even so far as the departments of the South. The Swiss market, which has only been opened out to Belgian Industry for about three years, is become of very great importance for Belgiam. English competition is reported to be completely overcome in that quarter, and the only remaining rivalry to be dealt with is that of the forges of Franche-Comté. Several important adjudications have just been made by the administration of the Belgian State lines; one comprising 600 10-ton trucks has been concluded at prices which will make a truck ready for traffic ocat altogether about 961. A second adjudication, referring to 300 5-ton trucks, will involve an outlay of 761, to 801, per truck. In France pig, which has for sometime been maintained at high prices, in consequence of the greater number of farnaces having engagements on hand for deliveries at distant dates, is now offered freely, several contracts having been completed. Transactions have been concluded at 54, 12s. per ton, delivered at St. Dizler; and still later offers on these terms did not secure purchasers. It is believed that the production of fron is on the point of undergoing a radical change in the Haute-Marne, one of two alternatives being offered to ironmasters. The first is to continue the fabrication with charceal, and in that case production must be restrained within narrow limits, because the iron thus obtained is dear, and is only capable of limited applications. The second course open to the fronmasters. The first is to avail themselves of the mineral riches of the departments of the East of France, and of the facilities which the canal of the Haute have been obliged to accept less remune rative prices. The articles most in

of Laxembourg would enable large to regain the advantages which she has been firmer, holders maintaining their prices at 86L but there are only buyers at 85L. There has been little doing in Lake copper, but prices remain nominally at 97L per ton, and rolled at 194L per ton. At Havre a lot of 18 tons of Lake Superior has been placed at 96L per ton, but there have been excarely any transactions in other descriptions. The German markets are more feeble, transactions remaining without animation, and being limited to the wants of the 60x. At the public sales of the Society of Commerce, just held at Rotterdam, 155,193 blocks of Banca tin were offered, and were disposed of at the average price of 67\$\frac{4}{3}\frac{1}{4}\f

burg markets have presented little or no change in prices. At Paris the market for zinc is destitute of activity; offers are numerous, and a further fall in prices is anticipated. There has been little doing at Havre and Marseilles; and in other continental markets generally transactions have been limited to the requirements of current consumption.

The report just presented to the shareholders in the Corphalic Zinc Mining Company (Belgium) is of a discouraging character, last year's operations having been attended with unsatisfactory results. The mines of the company have been seriously affected by the low prices current for metals, which have produced a proportionate fall in the value of their products; and this unfortunate state of things has not been counterbalanced by any fresh discoveries tending to change in a sensible degree the conditions of working. The products extracted from the mines are purchased by the company's metallurgical works, at prices corresponding to those current in the public markets generally; and taking as a basis the sums thus paid over to the account of the mines, a deficit of 2617t. appears on their general working. The mine of Hayes-Monet sustained the largest share of this loss; that of Corphalic realised the slight profit of 67t. If zinc, lead, and pyrites had been sold in 1861 at the average rates current in 1860, the unfavourable state of affairs now indicated would have been changed into a profit of 1613t, which would have been a more astisfactory result than that obtained in the previous year's accounts, when a surplus of 65t. only accremed. It may, then, be said that the mines were worked been a more astisfactory result than that obtained in the previous year's accounts, when a surplus of 65t. only accremed. It may, then, be said that the mines were worked been a more astisfactory result than that obtained in the previous pairs of the product obtained from the mine. At Marche-les-Dames the company obtained in September last a concession of pyrites, which they had for some but a reduction of 450 tons under the head of lead. This production was effected under good conditions as regards the yield and cost price of the minerals treated; and it would have been developed still more if the administration could have dealt with more extended mineral resources, but while on the one side the ordinary deliveriar received from the company's mines exhibited no increase last year, on the other the supply from foreign sources was diminiabled by a variety of circumstances. The sales effected last year amounted to 3703 tons of zinc and 737 tons of lead, so that the company's stock of zinc was augmented inst year to the extent of 45 tons, while that of lead was diminiable by 48 tons. The sale prices experienced an important diminution last year, and the value of the minerals extracted was, consequently, depreciated to the extent of 42311, while the estimated value of the stocks had to be reduced by 16401. The administration believes that the fall in prices has attained its limit, and that unless graves and unforessent versus information that the fall in prices has attained its limit, and that unless graves and unforessent than to increase, and if the American market could but be re-opened a recovery in prices would be assured.

EXCAVATING MACHINERY.—An ingenious machine, designed to aid the workmen in the operation of working, winning, or mining coal, clay, shale, and other minerals or earthy matters, has recently been patented by Mr. James Hemingway, of Robert Town, York; it consists, firstly, of a frame in which are mounted circular saws, or a revolving wheel or wheels, or disc or discs, to which are attached saws or other cutters, either toothed or edged, separately or combined, as may be found most useful, which wheels or wheels, disc or discs, saws or cutters are caused to revolve simultaneously, either by manual labour, or by steam or other power. This machine may be arranged so as to make horizontal, perpendicular, or oblique cuttings, and is to be used for the purpose of cutting any square or other formed block of coal or other matter, which it is desired to "win" or get, so as to partially detach the same from the general mass, and thus render its complete separation therefrom by the ordinary means much easier than herefofore. A modification of this apparatus consists of a frame carrying straight saws or onthers with toothe deges, which are driven by manual labour, or by steam or other power, so as to reciprocate backwards and forwards in a right line, and thus effect the desired cuttings by a reciprocating instand of a revolving movement, and is intended to be used in the same manner and for the same purposes as the apparatus previously described

ECONOMIC CRUCIBLES AND MELTING POTS.

Having received several communications from subscribers, and others, for additional copies of the Journal containing our notes on the goods manufactured by the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company, Battersea Works, London, S. W., we much regret we could not supply them, as all our copies were sold; but to enable us to meet the demands of our friends, we have much pleasure in reprinting the article in this day's impression, with additional facts, which may be useful to those who either use or purchase for exportation:—

sold; but to enable us to meet the demands of our friends, we have much pleasure in reprinting the article in this day's impression, with additional facts, which may be useful to those who either use or purchase for exportation:—

ECONOMIC CRUCIBLES AND MELTING-POTS.—Upon several previous occasions we have referred to the very excellent crucibles manufactured by the PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANT; and we observe that in the eastern annexe, upon the incline beyond the subway of the entrance of the Horticultural Gardens, the company have a very good show of their manufactures. Among the specimens shown are some that have been used: one, 1900 oz. crucible, we see by the certificate attached from Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, has melled 60,000 ozs. of silver, and is capable of fusing 15,000 ozs. more. There is also a crucible from the Royal Mint that has worked nine days melting bronze. Messrs Brown and Wingrove, the melters to the Bank of England, send a crucible they have employed in melting gold. One crucible that has been worked 61 times, and another 54, are from Messrs. Milne, the gas engineers of Edinburgh. Messrs. Wilson and Christie, brass founders, of Glasgow, contribute some that have done 54 and 56 heats, melting brozas and copper. These crucibles are now exclusively employed in the Woolwich Arsenal, and other Government departments, including the Royal Mints, and also in the Indian and Australian Mints, and by several of the continental Governments. We here give a few extracts from the testimonials received by the company.—Mr. Mushet, of the Royal Mint, certifies that the crucibles of the Plumbago Company have for some time been adopted in that establishment, to the exclusion of all others, and have been found to be of excellent quality. The original cost is considerable, but in use they are in the end found to more conomical than any other crucibles. On account of their endurance in the fire, and general freedom from casualties, Colonel Boxer, Woolwich Arsenal, says they have been employed in the Roya

The company not only manufacture crucibles for melting the precious metals, brass, copper, and bronze, but they have recently introduced melting pots adapted for the following purposes—malleable iron melting, the average working of these has been proved to be about seven days; for steel melting, these on the recent trials made have been found to save nearly a ton and a half of fuel to every ton of steel fused; and for zinc melting, lasting much longer than ordinary iron pots, and saving the great loss which arises from mixture with iron.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.—The necessity for increased hotel accommodation in the metropolis was never, perhaps, more felt than at the present time, though the remunerative nature of the occupation is well known, from the fact that every hotel company which has been constituted has been productive of the best results to the shareholders. The Great Western Railway Hotel Company was enabled to pay a dividend of 25 per cent. to the fortunate shareholders upon the first 12 months' working, and gradually to increase this dividend ever since, whilst the other hotel companies have proved but little less profitable. The approaching completion of the Metropolitan Railway affords an opportunity for establishing an hotel in one of certainly the most beautiful spots in London. It is proposed by the Langham Hotel Companies Acts, with limited liability, and a capital of 150,000L, in shares of 10L each, to erect an hotel on a scale of comfort and magnificence hitherto unattained in London, on the grounds now known as Mansfield House and Gardens, at the Regent's-park end of Langhamplace. The hotel will have an uninterrupted view to the Regent's-park, and will afford accommodation to diplomatic bodies and the representatives of Foreign Courts, to whom it will prove particularly acceptable, owing to its being in immediate proximity to all the principal foreign embassies. The lease for 99 years has been purchased for 3500L, and there are no other interests whatever to be bought up before taking possession, so that it would appear to be almost impossible that the company could be carried on without returning large profits to the shareholders.

be carried on without returning large profits to the shareholders.

Tereible Rock Oil Conplagation.—On May 29, an immense conflagration of rock and coal oil occurred at Williamsburg, Long Island. The science of the matter was fully discussed at the meeting of the Polytechnic Association, and a full report will be found in another page. The discussion was based on the account in the Evening Post, and the following is the revised account published in that journal the next day:—The fire in Williamsburg yesterday afternoon, reported in our third edition, proved to be very disastrous. It commenced at half-past two clock, on board of a lighter, commanded by Patrick McLaughlin, lying at the foot of North Second Street, as she was discharging a load of petroleum oil at the store houses of Measers. Schieffelin Brothers. One of the barrels of oil fell and burst, and being set on fire from a lighted tobacco-pipe, exploded with a load report, and was followed by a series of explosions from the other barrels, shattering the vessel, and scattering the fragments far and wide. The men were sent into the air, and a sheet of fire and smoke spread over the water. The confiagration extended to the dock with inconsivable rapidity, and in a few minutes some 15,000 barrels of petroleum and kerosene had exploded with the heat, pouring their contents into the East River. The lumber-yard of Mr. Ebenezer Hill caught fire, and several vessels and saved several vessels. About 3 o'clock the fire alarm was given, and the fire companies hastened to the spot, but they found it impossible to align the fiames with water. They directed their efforts to the adjoining buildings with success. It was impossible for hours to reach the piers which were the seem of the confiagration. The fire continued during the night, water had peeded to be confiagration. impossible to aliay the fiames with water. They directed their efforts to the adjoining buildings with success. It was impossible for hours to reach the piers which wore the scene of the conflagration. The fire continued during the night, water had no effect on it whatever, and the explosions continued for hours. The total loss of Messrs. Schieffelin its estimated at from \$75,000 to \$50,000, fully insured in a large number of city companies, in sums of from \$15,000 to \$50,000, fully insured in a large number of city companies, in sums of from \$15,000 to \$50,000, fully insured in a large number of city companies, in sums of from \$15,000 to \$50,000, fully insured in a large number of city companies, in sums of from \$15,000 to \$50,000, fully insured in class received on consignment by Messrs. Schieffelin Brothers, from the well owners in Pennsylvania, to be sold on their account. The barque \$50,000. A lighter took fire, was towed out into the river, and scuttled; loss, \$10,000. Mr. Ralph W. Kenyon lost in lumber about \$4500; insured in the King's County and Williamsburg City Insurance Companies. The new dock at the foot of North Third-street, belonging to the Corporation, was totally destroyed, together with a quantity of lumber; loss, \$10,000. Loss of Fint and Hail, lumber-dealers, \$3000. Loss of Fisher, Rickard, and Co., \$10,000. The barque belonging to the waterbury Estate were destroyed; loss, \$6000; insured. Two piers belonging to the Waterbury Estate were destroyed; loss, \$6000; insured. Two piers belonging to the Waterbury Estate were destroyed; loss, \$6000; insured. Two piers belonging to the Waterbury Estate were destroyed; loss, \$6000; insured. Two piers belonging to the Waterbury Estate were destroyed; loss, \$6000; insured. Two piers belonging to the Waterbury Estate were destroyed; loss, \$6000; insured. Two piers belonging to the Waterbury Estate were destroyed; loss, \$6000; insured. Two piers belonging to the Waterbury Estate were destroyed; loss, \$6000; in the Waterbury Estate were destroyed; loss, \$

he men on board the lighter are supposed to have personal. Several other persons were badly injured.—Scientific American, June 14.

THE PROGRESS OF ART AND INDUSTRY.—On Thursday evening, at the Polytechnic Institution, Prof. Pepper delivered, for the first time, his interesting lecture. On some of the chief Scientific Specialities of the International Exhibition." Mr. Pepper commenced by observing that those who had any tasts for scientific pursuits might find abundant opportunities for the acquirement of knowledge in a visit to this great exposition of the world's exhibition. The Professor draw attention to the golden pyramid under the eastern dome, which he said represented 80 tons of gold dug from the coloules of Australia since the year 1851, and as a specimen of the same metal he exhibited a model of a large nugget called the Welcome Nugget, which had been lent to him by Prof. Temmant. Speaking of precious metals, the Professor next draw attention to an enormous bar of aluminium sent to the firstitution by Messrs. Bell Brothers, of Newcastle, which, he observed, was produced from clay, and he alluded, with feelings of gratitude, to the fact that some few years ago, when this metal first came into notice, a small bar had been presented to him by the Emperor of the French. Messrs. Johnson and Matthey had also kindly helped to filustrate his (Mr. Pepper's) lecture by furnishing some courty specimens of pure gold, silver, platinum, and, strangest of all metals, gillicium. The lecture is well worth hearing by all.

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# Meetings of Mining Companies.

# WHEAL DAMSEL MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, I nildings, on Monday, Mr. THOMAS KING in the chair. buildings, on Monday,

# DON PEDRO (NORTH DEL REY) MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, on Wetay,

Mr. H. HAYMEN in the chair.

DON PEDRO (NORTH DEL REY) MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday.

Mr. Pore (the company's solicitor) having read the notice convening the meeting,
The Chairman said he was very sorry to have to rise upon the present occasion to
move the adjournment of the meeting, but the fact was that Capt. Treloar was so enervated from the effects of the climats of Brazil, from which he had just returned, that his
nedical adviser considered it would have been injurious to his health to be present today to answer the various enquiries which, no doubt, would be put to him, having resided for many years in the Brazils. The directors, in the notice convening the present
meeting, stated that they wished to take the opinion of the shareholders with reference
to the purchase of property in the Brazils, in addition to the original property (the
Brucuta) mentioned in the prespectus. That additional property, he should state, had
been inspected by Capt. Treloar, who thought so favourably of it that he (the Chairman) was authorised to state, on behalf of Capt. Treloar, that if it were purchased the
North del Rey Company would in a short time pay greater dividends than ever had been
paid by the St. John del Rey. Although he wished to afford every information in his
power, it would not, perhaps, be judicious to mame the property upon the present consion, simply because if it were known in Brazil that they were anxious to secure it a
larger amount would probaby be required than was anticipated. Of course, if the majority of the shareholders were opposed to the purchase of this property, the board would
how to their decision. Had Capt. Treloar been present he would have told the meeting
that he had inspected the Brucutu property, and that he fully bore out every word stated
in the prospectus with reference to it, more especially to that portion mentioned by his
brother, Capt. W. Treloar. He (the Chairman) had much pleasure in stating that Capt.
Treloar had agreed wi

mate and cons jude. They has the savice or that eminent house, shears, firamicy shoors, as well as that of Capt. Treloar.

A SHARRHOLDER enquired whether Capt. Treloar had really accepted the management of the company ?—The CHAIMLAN could not say Capt. Treloar had actually accepted the management, because the necessary deeds had not been signed, but, as he had already said, the solicitors were preparing those deeds for Capt. Treloar signature.

Dr. Bruss, as a medical man, did not think it at all unreasonable that a gentleman after having been several years in the Brazils should upon his arrival in his country require three weeks to restore his health. From the well-known character of Mr. Branies Moore, M.P., with whom he (Dr. Burns) was acquainted, he had not the slightest reason to suppose that all he had stated would not prove to be implicitly correct, whatever might be the rumours at present afoat. With those views he had much pleasure in seconding the proposition.

Dr. Beattis would be the last few days, but he (Dr. Beattis) would be the last man to advocate that Capt. Treloar should be present at an earlier period than three weeks if the interrogatories which would doubtleas be put to him would act prejudiciously upon his health. He had made his suggestion merely with a view of bringing the subject of the meeting under discussion at as early a period as possible.

The Chairman said Capt. Treloar had that morning son the directors, but he felt that his health would not tallow him to be present at the meeting to-day.

The resolution was then pot, and carried unanimously, when a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE POWDER TRADE.—The consumption of powder in Cornwall for blasting purposes is very considerable; probably not less than 15 tons a week, or nearly 300 tons a year, and the result of any experiments in an article which selters so largely into the cost of mining operations cannot fail to be of great interest. The present cost of guapowder to our mines is about 500, a ton; about 43, a ton less than it was two yee, a since (shiefly brought about by the increased competition in the manufacture of the article), although in the meantime salingstra, a very important and expensive ingred ent, has advanced about 51, a ton—refined salipetre now fetching 467, a ton, instead of 334. of gunpowder to our mines is about 80th, a long about 8th, a ton less than it was two yes a since (chiefly brought about 8th the increased competition in the manufacture of the article), although in the meantime salipstre, a very important and expensive logged ent, has advanced about 8t. a ton—refined salipstre now fetching 46t. a ton, instead of 28t, as formerly, equal to 5t, per ton on the cost of gunpowder. A correspondent ir forms us that there are now four manufacturers in the gunpowder trade, who chiefly supply the Curnish mines:—The Kennall Vale Company at Stithians, with 16 sets of m lis, and 12 pairs of rollers, employing probably 6b hands, and turning out 50 tons a r onth, or 800 tons a year; the East Cornwall Gunpowder Company, at Herodofcot, near /lakeard, with depots at Refruth and Tavistock, turning out probably about 30 tons a month, or meanly 400 tons a year, and employing 40 hands; the Dartmoor Company, with mills near Tavistock, and depots at Checowater and Redruth; and Messrs. Dav ry Brothers and Go., at the Manoacuke Mills, Illogan.—West Brion.

# SALE OF COPPER ORES.

COPPER ORES SOLD AT THE CORNWALL TICKETINGS FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE, 1862.

Ending June, 18	62.			
Mines, Devon Great Consols	ms.		Amount.	
Difford Amalgamated	487	*******	£29,123 11	
outh Caradon 1	339	********		6
with Frances	640		8,900 1	0
West Basset 1	448		8,763 13	6
case Caracion 1	325		8,349 13	0
West Seton 1	532	*******	8,327 12	0
Par Consols	791	*******	5,975 8	6
	032 165	*******	5,504 14 4,591 3	6
Whom Neton	839		4,400 15	6
Wheal Basset	720	*******	4,248 10	ō
Great Wheal Busy 1	443		4,049 13	ŏ
West Caradon	606	*******	3,998 11	6
Phonix	830	*******	3,850 19	6
North Wheal Robert	306	*******	3,397 2	0
South Tolone	444 585	*******	3,300 18 3,267 4	6
Great South Toigus North Wheal Robert South Toigus Wheal Friendship	438		3,093 10	ŏ
East Pool	840	*******	3,031 18	6
East Pool. Craddock Moor	487	*******	2,839 16	6
Carn Brea	913	*******	2,611 16	6
Fineroft	419 842		2,436 6 2,434 14	9
Crelake	753	********	2,929 10	6 6 0 0
Crelake	630	******	2,714 14	0
	713	*******	2,498 1	6
East Carn Brea	380 573	*******		
	790	********	2,128 15	0
Condurrow	662	*******	2,128 15 2,111 12	0
Condurrow North Treskerby Holimbush Wheal Emma	389	*******	2,035 5	6
Wheat Emma	264	*******	1,983 11	6
	423	********	1,923 3 1,883 5	0
Sortridge Consols	262	*******	1,850 6	ě
Sortridge Consols Great Wheal Martha	878	*******	1,847 3	6
Wheal Charlotte	351	*******	1,819 17	6
Hingston Down	290	********	1,776 5	6
North Downs	283	********	1,438 17	6 6 6 6 6 6
North Downs	101		1,419 18	6
Levant	257	*******	1.380 12	0
Treloweth Pendeen Consols	186 292	********	1,322 13 1,318 1	0
	184	*******	1,313 1	0
Wheal Buller	248	*******	1,298 3	6
Wheal Buller. East Crinnis and South Par Prosper United	250	*******	1,271 18	0
Wheat Agar	242	*******	1,222 14	0
Wheal Agar North Roskear	130	********	1,086 15	6
Aifred Consols Devon and Cornwall	264	*******	1,039 12	0
Devon and Cornwall	303	*******	1,031 18	0
Camborne Vean	245	*******	1,001 15	0
South Crinnis Botallack	287 117	*******	996 12 974 4	6
Wheal Margery	198	********	928 10	6
Brookwood	162		827 12	ŏ
North Grambler Great Wheal Alfred	143		785 16	6
East Wheal Russell	270	*******	784 19	6
Tolvadden	186		779 17 778 12	6
Stray Park	167			6
Wheal Arthur	230	*******	678 19	6
Gunnis Lake	119		666 18	0
Lady Bertha	230			0000606000660060
Okal Tor	240			0
Calstock Consols  East Alfred Consols	172		600 19	0
East Alfred Consols	142			6
East Rosewarns	78			0
West Fowey Consols East Rosewarne. West Stray Park	71		571 15 486 7	0
Fursdon	78		485 5	o
South Bedford	157		469 0	0
St. Day United	139		440 8	6
Wheal Grenville	66			6
Wheal Uny. Wheal Grenville Hawkmoor	88		380 19	0
	131	l	. 370 1	6
South Doleoath	35		369 14	
Wheal Harriett	124		361 5	0
Kelly Bray	12			0
Tolcarne	7	7	. 294 14	6
Molland	57			6
North Crofty	67			6
North Basset North Crofty West Trevelyan	30		245 5	0
South Crofty	62		. 232 5	o
Treffry's Regulus	20			0
Gariyn Boscasweil Wheal Unity	20			6
Wheal Unity	5			0
West Tolgus West Alfred Consols	- 5	7	. 218 2	0
Care Camborne	11	7	. 208 19	0
Caru Camborne	61			6
Camborne Consols	2	i		0
Wheat Hearle	2	0	. 185 0	0
Wheal Crebor	6			0
Creegbrawse	2			6
New South Ellen	1	8	. 134 5	0
Tresavean	60	0	. 132 6	00 8 6 8 0 0 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 6 6 0 0 0 0
Gawton Copper	30			0
Perran	2			0
North Wheal Busy	1			0
Redmoor	2	5	. 103 2	6
Burra Burra Wheal Damsei	8			6
Wheal Rose	2			0
Pedn-an-dres	0	1	. 86 6 79 13	0
Emily Henrietta Duchy and Peru Wheal Jane	1	5	. 78 19	6
When Jane	3			0
Cuddra	3			0
Cuddra. Wheal Cupid	1	5		8
Great Wheal Fortune	1	0	. 70 0	0
St. Austell Consols	1	7	. 65 9	060006000660
Trehill	9	9		0
East Grenville	71	9		0
Devon and Courtenay	2	2	. 48 8	0
West Par Consols	2	ŏ	. 45 12	6
Devon and Courtenay Boiling Well West Par Consols Great Crinnis.		4		6
Wheal Janey	2	4		0
Wheat Janey	î	3	. 38 0	0 6 6 0 0 0 0 0 6 0 0
Wheel Witte		7	. 32 7	6
West Condurrow		4		0
		3	23 0	0
North Great Work		4	. 14 6	0
Typhena Pendarves		9	. 14 1	0
Great North Tolone		8	. 18 12	0
Fast Tremais North Great Work Typhena Peudarves West Tolyadden Great North Toigus Wheal Mary Great Cousols Pembroke Will's Oce		5 7	19 19	6
Pembroke	2	0	. 10 10	0
		2	. 6 12	0
Kit Hill Halse's Ore	. 1	5		0
Tredinnick's Ore	1	1	. 30	6
	45.51	-		-
Total			.0008 000 10	

Total ..... 45,517

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED. 

Total ..... 45517

£225,293 13 0

# SALE OF COPPER ORES.

COPPER ORES SOLD AT THE SWANSEA TICKETINGS, FOR THE CLASS

ENDING JUNE,	1862,		And	444
Mines. BRITISH.	Tons.			133
Berehaven	9790		Amount	я
Knockmahon	1800	*******	£36,762 19 a	
Mines Royal Regulus	1000		16,825 12	-9
			2,000 15 0	а
Laxey	. 273	*******		-
Ballycummisk	166	******	1,884 8 0	20
British Regulus	. 20	*******	1,313 7 6	10)
Connorree Precipitate	. 9	*******	T20 0 0	-0
Mines Royal Siag	20	*******	837 10 0	- 3
Schull Bay	20	******	222 10 0	- 1
Loch winnoch	. 89		910 0 4	ш
Sweepings		*******	966 4 4	
Tigrony		*******	122 0 0	3
			119 0 0	20
Cronebane		*******	100 15 0	
Llandudno	104	*******	100 17 6	
Holyford	. 4	*******	100 17 6	ч
Haivans	10	*******		-
Gloster Slag	. 4	*******		23
Phonix	. 9	*******	19 0 0	7
Slag		*******	910	
	. 2	*******	2 9.4	9
Total	E40.			П
			£48,004 11 0	
COLONIAL			- Jane 17 8	и
Ookip			and of	الا
Wheal Fortune (Western Australia)	400		£15,479 13 0	
		******	8,042 19 6	
Spectakel	. 248	*******	6,723 0 4	
Wheal Maria	. 302		4,682 0 4	23
Worthing		******	4.185 4 4	20
Springbok	. 164	******	8,915 4 4	54
Western Australian Mining Association	. 260	*******		9
Great Northern	. 163	*******		
Bathurst				(3)
Yudanamutana	. 58	******		а
Koperberg	. 05	*******		н
Creat Bowley	. 61		1,258 2 6	н
Great Barrier			1.078 n a	
Australian Regulus	. 11	*******	506 15 0	3
	-			а
Total	. 2449		£35,136 8 6	23
FOREIGN.				ч
Cobre	9000			.01
Cuba	0725		£41,029 11 0	м
Californian	. 2100			я
Carilla One				
Seville Ore	. 57		489 4 6	ш
Carthagena	. 43		419 16 0	я
Spanish	. 11		106 19 0	æ
Turkish	. 14	*******	144 4 0	
	-			
Total	. 7264		£81,920 10 (	ы
RECAPITULAT				
British	. 5404	******	£48,684 11 0	
Colonial	. 2449		. 55.196 R A	
Foreign	. 7264	*****	84,920 19 6	
Total	15,157		£188,741 19 0	
			- Soften sa d	Ш
COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORE	10 WY	DE DES	COT LOWE.	ø
Copper Miners Company	1353	******	£13,811 5 0	1
Freeman and Co	11073	£	14,430 15 3	1
P. Grenfell and Sons	2107	******	27,586 2 6	
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	12074	4	21,854 0 6	
Vivian and Sons	3730	*******		
Williams, Foster, and Co	3936		37 509 15 4	
British and Foreign Conner Con-	1021	,	. 37,592 15 1 2,307 8 1	
Meson and Fikingtor	701	<b>6</b>		
Dankart and Cone	130	******	8,970 11 6	
ISADKATT ADD SODA	458	******	7,091 8 0	1
Charles Lambert	52	******		U
sweetland, Tuttle, and Co	690		. 10,449 17	2
Jennings and Co	223	*******		

# TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINI

Total ...... £188,741 13 0

The Mining Share Market has been one of much animation during its well, all derable excitement has prevailed, not only from the all-important account-dy (whoch pince on Monday for the settlement of shares transacted during the past firtight at from the great vicisatizades which have attended the dealings in several mining. took place on Monday for the actionment of ahares transacted during the plat from the great viclasitudes which have attended the dealings is seve appears that a great advance in shares is almost certain to be followed and a fail by a rise. Whether there beany real cause or not is amatter consequently, there's no eafety in the quotations given day by day. To blitty of having a very improved market, as the standard for copper or, recent decline has now so depressing an effect on all large returning sines, cover, an advance having taken place on Thursday last at the Cernish To chief business of the week appears to have been in the leading specular sive mines.

recent decline has now so depressing an effect on all large returning mines, situaty of the fusioness of the week appears to have been in the leading speculative party with mines.

SEXON and New SEXON have been in request, the latter having conditions party of the control of the leading speculative party of the leading special spec

the end, so that there is every reason to calculate on a productive singlety. He had been an early the past forming the law and west of a promising appearance, with very havourable indications, as showing and west of a promising appearance, with very havourable indications, as showing some very favourable indications in the 30 cast large and orey, worth 4 tons per fin. — North wrath losser is repeated to the control of the

ture for lead, and carrying some good stones of that metal. They amortion with much interest,
with much interest,
At East Jans the western lode in the adit, which was reported interest improved, and since confirmed, maintains its size and valles, with cones its continuing. The report last week that the lode in the end would proceed by its incorrect; however, the end is looking well, and will proceed by tone per ha; it is incorrect; however, the end is looking well, and will proceed by the per ha; it is incorrect; however, the end is looking well, and will proceed by the per ha; it is is 30 fms. back of this level in whole ground, on which there is a hinged lobe of shaft will be holed to the adit in course of a few day, and will proceed by the per ha; it is shaft will be holed to the adit in course of a few day, months.—The continues to look well in the 30, approaching the rich course of one good does for the prospects of this mine are improving very much as the sevent pour in which the properties are being directed become developed.

Wheat Unity is represented to have improved in the 36 and; the mine ordinate of the course of one good does not be look promising for the future.—Girray Norray Today: the influence of the course of the successful or astisfactory results, have all home resourced; and highly may all the successful or astisfactory results, have all home resourced; and highly may all the successful or astisfactory results, have all home resourced in the statement of the adventures, who are about to consument operations with in a statement of the day of the successful or astisfactory results, have all home resourced in the statement of the adventures with the acternal important pains attained, are features so a strongly in favour of a great and predicator stine attained, are features as a strongly in favour of a great and predicator stine.

90 10 6

41 19 0

IN MINIS

h is approximate in representation in a promoting is an approximate as a socking well, and for the 90°, per laboration of the 10° in summittee polynomears much it empated)—Gas and the second of the polynomears and the second in the polynomears and the second and the second or the second of the second of the second or the second of the s

ines to hold out considerable promise. The 110, east and west, prespearances for great improvements; and on the new lode, in the 80
rich lode for tin, and extensive backs, which can be taken away at a
rich lode for tin, and extensive backs, which can be taken away at a
productive mine; and, no doubt, on the lodes being more fully devea permanent mine, the prospects being very encouraging at present,
as permanent mine, the prospects being very encouraging at present,
as permanent mine, the prospects being overy encouraging at present,
as permanent mine, the prospects being the present of the place are highly
special title wine.—At GRART REVALACAX there are evidences in the
productive mine.—At GRART REVALACAX there are evidences in the
which encourage the hope of some improvement; this is very desirable,

ill grow a premanent mine, the prospects being very encouraging at present. Ill grow a premanent with discovery in the 58 west continues to look well, and its set TERFERTATS the discovery in the 58 west continues to look well, and its set TERFERTATS. The set of the time, and the appearances in other places are highly for a productive mine, and time, and time are the set of the time, and the set of the most encouraging nature, the lode in Hallett's shaft continuing to the most encouraging nature, the lode in Hallett's shaft continuing to the most encouraging nature, the lode in Hallett's shaft continuing to the most encouraging nature, the lode in Hallett's shaft continuing to the most encouraging nature, the lode in Hallett's shaft continuing to the most encouraging the time that the productive points of operation without any they have sampled 72 tons of rich copper ore. — Wheat Harrisert is re-base improved. The winze in the bottom of the 100 is now worth 30, per fm. are improved. The winze in the bottom of the 100 is now worth 30, per fm., and the backs full 104. There are other productive places, which are emoniating for further improvement.

they are driving on a productive lode for copper, the end being it the backs full 104. There are other productive places, which are g for further improvements. Exercise the prospects are considered of a very encouraging charkesteath the prospects are considered of a very encouraging charkesteath of the prospects are considered of a very encouraging charkesteath of the prospects are considered of a very encouraging charkesteath of the prospect of the productive as in Great Fortune. It is a good leader of tin on the footwall. There are other points in the adult level affords every encouragement to expect great resloped. The lode in the bottom of the shaft north of the adult level promising character, and producing large and rich boulders of lead, to course of that mineral in depth.

(Breage) the winze sinking below the 30, east of sump-shaft, has and is now worth 30t, per fm. for tin, and is opening a valuable first of the course of the course of the course of the course, is in a strong lode, and is now within ris of copper ore gone down from the 20, and the water is issuing let having been cleansed this week, some little delay has taken as in fork by Wednesday morning, which enabled operations being lot the mine. —Rosewarns Consolus is reported to have very in the lode at the shaft is estimated worth 30t, per fm., and the sinking below the 30 at 25t. The prospects are of the most end, from what is said, great credit is due to the executive for their difficulties, and the present results.

DAME LAYER.

set 60; a winze sinking below the said, great credit is due to the executive for their seging character, and, from what is said, great credit is due to the executive for their seging character, and, from what is said, great credit is due to the executive for their seging character, and the part of the public, though a considerable amount of sear entines to be transacted in the markst for mining shares, a large portion of size certied on by parties who formerly confined their operations exclusively to six its certied on by parties who formerly confined their operations exclusively to six its certied on by parties who formerly confined their operations exclusively to six its certied on by parties who formerly confined their operations, as compared is to heard the said their services, and the services of the said their operations, and the services in the said the said the services, and the parties of the said the services, and the properties of long years must give way before the intelligence brought to bear on the register of the services, and so long as the same amount of supervision is brought to bear on this as suid, and so long as the same amount of supervision is brought to bear on this as suid, and so long as the same amount of supervision is brought to bear on this as suid, and so long as the same amount of supervision is brought to bear on this as suid, and so long as the same amount of supervision is brought to bear on this as suid, and so long as the same amount of supervision is brought to bear on this as suid, and so long as the same amount of supervision is brought to bear on this as suid, and so long as the same amount of supervision is brought to bear on this as suid, and so long as the same said the said to see the

then, from which a great rise has taken place, with every appearance of shares have risen to 50; this mine is divided into only 512 shares, and a management of Capt. Jewell, and in the office of Messrs. John Taylor loss in the shaft is in a fine course of ore, the same as that discovered a level wat, which, when cut into in that level let out such a flood of the drained the engine-shaft dry, and drowned the temporary bucket-lift in the 55 share livel. The engine-shaft will soon be down to that level, and in the 55 share livel. These shares well deserve attention as a sound investment; at present the shares are very cheap. Else Foot shares in 520, 350; the fode has been cut into rich in the bottom level, and smooth. The company is divided into 128 shares, and at present the shares have shares, and at present the look in the 35 shares, and at present the shares down the shares down the shares down the shares have risen to 40, and close 35 to 40, 350; the fole has been the twide, composed of gosan and work, altogether one of the most promising lodes in the district; the shares have risen to 40, and close 38 to mister considerably increased, and good profits are being made; for some mine has been kept back, but is now more prominently brought into Several points in the mine are reported as improved.

wand Cooke:—The principal feature in the market has a in Wand Cooke:—The principal feature in the market has a in Wand. Ludcours share, consequent upon various conflicting consecourse in the 84 having been intersected, and no silver being sare my readers, however, upon good authority, that such is not the respects of the mine were never better than at the present time. Intracrdinary produce of silver, I believe I am quits justified in asying a Wheal Luccott is almost second to none in Cornwall; therefore, the last a extravagant price, and I have no doubt they will go much as few weeks I have endeavoured to place the merits of Roszwanze with public. It will now be seen on what grounds I did so. The yearn extert than could have been anticipated. The lode in the 40 in part fin, and when the driving of this level costs only about 21. or what profit must result from this place alone to enable the men to here is everything to indicate a much further rise in price. Adjointend of the contract which is a superior of the contract when the contract were readers to watch this mine, former mine traverses Wheal Unity sett, and may be met with any business prevents my writing further this week, but in my next I

FOREIG	N M	INES.		
HINE AND QUANANGEN MINES	8.—E	stimated	produce	for May:-
Pramancan	Ore.	Per	cent.	Copper.
Generalizari	40	******	7	2.800
Vill Mine	16	*******		0.960
	115	******		5.175
Richall's	6	******		0.860
************************	4	******		0.220
Total	-		7.	

over work mear the flootwall, worth about 2 tons per fim. Since breaking through from the level, whore 1 is large, and as present impress of tons of ore per fim., with a very romning appearance. In the size, and as present impress the thold is about 7 ft. wide; it continues unusually quartense, with the ore dissentinated in require patches, &c. The 3 tons of ore per fim. We are still uponing below the sile, but shall begin to rise again as one as we can convendently do so; the shifts or heaves here are numerous, and of a tont stope we are still working on the upper pertice of the lode, which robe an average large with the continue of the lode, which robe an average depth, but it must stand over for a short time until we have some spars hands. There is an omatrial change in the core-set west of the trun-ned level, where the ground septh, but it must stand over for a short time until we have some spars hands. There is an omatrial change in the core-set west of the trun-ned level, where the ground is not necessary to the continue of the cont

the winze. There is no change of note in San Luis since my inst; we have only now every few varas to reach the Viscains lode, where I trust we shall have something good.

CAPULA.—R. Bray, May 22: I arrived at Pachuca on May 8. In the mine just now very little can be seen to report upon; I must, therefore, begyour indugence until the June packet, when I hope to be in a better position to give you information on that important subject than the few cursory visits I have yet paid to the mines have afforded me. I have already taken such steps as will enable me to commence laying the trammond in the adit within a very short time. I find I can obtain every article I require for it in this country at reasonable prices; I hope, therefore, when once commenced it will proceed with great rapidity. The completion of this work will very much economies the extraction of rubbish from the old workings, which will, also, waterially facilitate the proving of the lodes already intersected by the adit, and on which very little work has been driven westward for about 20 varas, where it appears to have reached the southern wall diagonally; a cross-cut was then driven northwards some 8 varas through the vels, but without meeting the north wall. In this cross-cut, or in the winze sunk in it, some rich ore was discovered. During the forthcoming week I shall break some ground in this nizes, as well as in two or three others that appear to be of interest, so that in my

United Mexican.—Guanaxuato, May 17: Mine of Jesus Maria y Jose e new works are progressing very favourably, and much good ore s opened out. The poze in San Andres, to which I have before ventilation, has communicated with the level of San Nicholas

All the control of th

# Mining Correspondence.

# BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—J. Thomas, T. Bawdin, W. Teague, July 2: The lode in the 186, driving casts of Davey's engine-shaft, in 2½ feet wide, producing 1 ton of ore per function of the leads of the 187 grant of the and shaft, is small, producing a little concut, driving south, is favourable for exploring. The 182, driving sout of Alfred's engine-shaft, is progressing favourably. We are beadly engaged in clearing out the different shaft, is progressing favourably. We are beadly engaged in clearing out the different shaft, is progressing favourably. We are beadly engaged in clearing out the different shaft, is progressing favourably. We are beadly engaged in clearing out the different shaft of the control of the

nd is driven through, and which, I hope, will not be long. There is a nen working in the cross-cut, but our progress is slow, in consequence d the swelling nature of the ground, which throws an enormous pressure. The north part of the main lode, in the 68 east, produces fine stores of e most promising appearance. The engine lode, going cast at the 68, has nd is not so large as it has been; it, however, looks likely to improve age if fathom level east the Menadus lode is about 2 feet wide, composed of d snots of companions.

timber. The north part of the main lode, in the 68 east, produces fine stones or ore, and is of the most promising appearance. The engine lode, going east at the 68, has made a spilice, and is not so large as it has been; it, however, looks likely to improve again soon. In the 54 fathom level east the Menadue lode is about 2 feet wide, composed of peach, prism, and spots of ore.

CARMARTHEN UNITED.—R. Sanders, June 30: During the past month the following work has been done:—The 54 driven north 4 fms; the same level south 1 fm; winze sunk 3 fms. 3 ft., and holed to the 54; this has theroughly ventilated the bottom of the mine. The 42, on main lode, has been driven north 2 fms. 1 ft. 61 n.; the 42, on cross-course, 5 fms. 3 ft.; the 52 south, 5 fms. 2 ft. 6 in.; stoped in the back of the 43, 9 fms. 3 ft. On Saturday last the following bargains were let for July:—The 54 north to six men, 3 fms., at 51. 15s. per fm.; the lode is 54g ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead to a fathom. The 42 north, on main lode, to six men, 3 fms., at 4i. per fm.; lode at present unproductive, but looks promising for a change for the better shortly. The 42 to drive north-west on cross-course to four men, 3 fms., at 3l. 5s. per fm.; it is not extain yet whether we have the caunter in this end; a favorable change has taken place in the ground, it being more compact, less flockam, and showing good atrings and spots of lead, but not enough to set a value on. To stope the back of the 42 to four men, for the month, at 2l. 7s. 6d. per fm.; lode producing 15 cwts. of lead to a fathom. Owing to the great distance from any draught of sir I have suspended the 32 south, and have set to four men to sink a winze through from the 2l to the 32, and when accomplished will the roughly ventilate the south part of the mine, and enable us to prove the south ground for a considerable distance. By the appearance of the lode in the 32 south, and the direction of our drivage for the last 8 or 9 ft., I consider we have the main lode to the south of the caunter. I

Ing pretty well.

CEFN BRWYNO.—July 1: The lode in the 80, going east of Taylor's sh wide, yielding 10 cwis. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the pitch over 30 fathoms east of the shart, is 6 feet wide, producing 12 cwis. of lead ore The lode in the 68, east of Taylor's seaft, is 6 feet wide, and the part we The lode in the 66, east of Taylor's sant, is 8 feet wide, and the part we are driving on is yielding good saving work; this level is being carried on by four men. The lode in the pitch over the same level, 70 fathoms west of the shaft, is 7 feet wide, producing 12 cwts, of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the pitch over this level, 60 fms. east of the shaft, is 3 feet wide, producing 12 cwts, of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the pitch over this level, 60 fms. east of the shaft, is 3 ft. wide, yielding 8 cwts, of ore per fathom. The lode in the 60, or deep add level, going east of Taylor's shaft, is 6 feet wide, and rather improved since my last report, now yielding good saving work, and of very promising appearance, still letting oat a good deal of water; this point is being pushed forward with all possible dispatch, by six men. The lode in the pitch over this level, 55 fathoms east of Taylor's shaft, is 6 feet wide, yielding at present 8 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The pitch over ditto, 70 fathoms west of the shaft, is producing 7 cwts. of ore per fathom. The pitch over form this mine to-day.

CEFN GILCEN.—7. Williams, July 2: The engine-shaft sinking below the 95 yard level continues to produce good ore; the lode is 3 feet wide, and is composed of spar, carbonate of lime and lead ore, worth 1½ ton per fathom. The 96 yard level divel, driving east, is also producing a fair quantity of ore, and we daily expect an improvement in this driving. The slide and pump down to the 96 yard level will be completed next week. The 83 yard level is poor in the driving forebreast, but there is good ore under foot, worth at least 2 tons per fathom. In the Gwysaney shaft the bargains are progressing satisfactority, and the ground is gradually improving. We have just sold and delivered to Mr. Tregligas the following parcels of lead ore, the May and June produce—8 tons eave from the saving stream of the saving stream of the level, and if the mine continues to improve so of late it will very soon be a dividend-paying concern

the back of the 32 east, and west of winzs, are looking much as usual. It will take to the end of the present west for the men to take down the lode so as to measure, when it intend offering them 71, per too an tribuis. We shall dress up the ore at coze, and make another sampling.

CROOKH AVEN.—W. Tonkin, A. C. Langton, June 28: The boiler is cleaned, and all inecessary work done to the engine that is needed, and it is set to work again; the water is in tork, and the engine works well. The men are busily engaged in cutting hitches to put in dividing pieces, to divide down the shalt; I hope in less than a fortinght to be enabled to commence sinking the shalt significate, for, on the pit sinking near the formhouse; sinking has been resumed this morning, and very fine specimens of ore have been taken onto this place, which, judging from appearances, I should say came off the back of a large and productive lode.

CUDDBA.—F. Puckey, E. Duustan, July 3: We have no alteration to notice in this mine, as we have not taken down any lode since our isst report. During the past week. CUDDBA.—F. Puckey, E. Duustan, July 3: We have no alteration to notice in this mine, as we have not taken down any lode since our isst report. During the past week we have been driving the 75 both east and west of Walker's shaft; in the killss under the lode. In the 75 west we intend to continue driving this end in the killss under the lode. In the 75 both east and west of Walker's shaft, in the kills until we lode and open ground for stopes in the back of this level. In the same level east we have been driving the 75 both east and west of Walker's shaft, in the kills until we lode and open ground for stopes in the back of this level, on the lode, or many the past of the 15 both the 15 beach of this level.

CWMBRANE.—July 3: The new shaft is now down to the 20, and we shall commence to sink below in two or three days. We hope to get this shaft to the 30 in about 15 to of or per fin. The rise in the back of this level, on long is producing about

water issuing very strongly from the north end weare driving north on the western want in search of the copper lode, which from its bearing at surface cannot be far off. The ground in the 70 fm. level cross-cut south towards the copper lode is very favourable for progress, and congenia for mineral.

EAST DABREN.—July 1: We this day sampled 80 tons of silver-lead ore. I do not see any change in any of our levels or pitches worthy of notice since I last wrote, they still continuing to produce fair quantities of ore. All our teachinery is in good order. EAST FALMOUTH.—W. Hancock, July 1: The engine-shaft is 13 fms. 4 ft. below the sdit level; I hope the sumpmen will complete their contract by the middle part of this month, in order to commence driving seat and west on the lode; the lode in the bottom of the shaft is 2 ft. wide, composed of killas, mundle, and tin, but not enough of the laster to value. The lode in the adit end east is 2 ft. wide, composed of killas, with spots of lead and mundle; set to two men and two boys, at 3l, per fm. We have taken down some of the north branch or lode we intersected in this level last week; so far as seen it appears to diverge from the main lode as it goes west; it is from 8 to 12 in. wide, composed of jack and silver-lead—saving work; in fact, I have broken some splendid stones of silver-lead from it. I hope to see more of it by this day week.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—T. Uren, July 2: The appearance of the lode in Boorman's shaft, sinking below the 40, is slightly improved, and the ground more favourable for exploring. The other bargains in operation are without any important change.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—J. James, June 28: in Hallett's shaft the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 34: per fm. In the 35 east the lode is 14 in. wide, worth 16: per fm. The stope over this level is worth 14: per fm. In the 35 east the lode is 14 in. wide, worth 19: per fm. The stope west of wings is worth about 20: per fm. The 43 east of Hallett's shaft, is entirely drained by the 55. I have set a winner to sink

ode is 2 ft. wide, composed of quarts and ohiorits. In the 22 west, on Stribit's iode, ode is 2 ft. wide, composed of quarts and ohiorits. In the 22 west, on Smith's iode, ode is split into two branches, the south part is 10 in. wide, composed of goesan and le quartz, with occasional bits of ore; the north part is composed of capel and ore. AST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, June 28: The engine-to sink below the 45, to twelve men, at 30!, per fn.; lode 2 ft. wide, and productions very good ore; this is a kindly lode, and which will take from one week to days to get it to the 55. The 45 east, to four men, at 7!, per fn.; lode from 20 in, ft. wide, and producing some very good tin and ore; this is a kindly lode, and which hink will speedily improve. The 45 cross-cuis south, on the cross-course, to six men, per fm.; here we calculate we have 29 fms. to drive to intersect Wheal Grenville The 45 west, to four men, at 41. Ds. per fm.; lode full 3 ft. wide, yielding good if or ore and tin, worth 104, per fathom. The rise above the 35 east, to four men, at 32s. per fm.; lode worth 54, per fm. for ore and The winze to sink below the 35 west, to four men, at 38s. per fm.; lode worth 54. per fm. [lode row and 45] for order and 25 men, to lode hild in the stamping, and we think, on the whole, that this is a very prong mine.

ting on nicely with the stamping, and we think, en the whole, that this is a very promising mine.

— G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, July 2: There is no alteration at any point in the mine calling for a remark since our advice of Saturday.

— G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, July 2: We are giad to say that the 110 and 90 west, and the rise above the 90 west are improving. No other change calling for remark.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, July 2: Homersham's Shaft: The ground in the 120 cross-cut north is favourable for progress. In the rise in the back of the 130 the ground is favourable for progress. In the rise in the back of the 130 the ground is favourable for progress. In the rise in the back of the 130 the ground is favourable for progress. In the rise in the back of the 130 the ground is favourable for progress. In the rise in the back of the 160 the ground is favourable for progress. In the rise in the outer of the lode, the part carried being 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, gossan, and malleable copper ore; the lode has a kindly appearance. The lode in the 100 cast is 2 feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, see the lode has a kindly appearance, The lode in the 100 cast is 2 feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, the lode is the rise in the back of the 86 cast and other work will be proceeded with at once. The lode in the 8s, west of Hitchina's engine-shaft, is composed of capel, quartz, mundic, prian, and a little black oxide and grey copper ore—a kindly looking lode.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, July 2: The ground in the eross-cut west, from the 8t north, has become stiffer since last report; branches of white iron are causing the end, from which water is issuing. We expect, however, the

FRANK MILLS,—J. P. Nicholis, J. Cornish, July 2: The ground in the cross-cut west, from the 84 north, has become stiffer since last report; branches of white iron are continually crossing the end, from which water is issuing. We expect, however, the ground will soon ease again, similar to that in the level above. The stope in the back of this level (the 84) is not so productive as last reported. The 72 north, on the west branch, is still within the influence of the slide referred to last week, but the lode appears to be again forming, and yields occasional good stones of ore. We have put a stope through from the back of this level to the 60, and commenced a new one about 8 fms. further north, where the lode is yielding full ½ than of lead ore per fathom. The 60 north, on same (the west) branch, has improved, and is now yielding from 6 to 7 owts. of good quality lead ore per fathom. The stopes in the back of this level are yielding about the same quantity of ore as for some time past. The 45 south is not so good as it has been, the lode now containing more gessam. Ciemow's stope, behind this end, is still yielding ¾ ton of lead ore per fathom. We cannot report any other alteration in the tatwork operations, nother is there say change in the tribute department worthy of any remark.

GOGINAN.—July 1: The lode in the 100, going east of Gilbertson's shark, is a test wide, containing spar, blende, and clay-slate, with spots of lead ore, but not to values at present; this point is being pushed on with all possible dispatch by six men. The lode in the rise over this level, 50 fathons cast of Gilbertson's shart, is 4 ft. wide, yielding 8 cwts. of lead and 5 cwts. of cop, er ore per fm.: the lode at this point is looking kindly, and likely for an improvement. The lode in the pitch over the 100, 50 fathoms cast of Taylor's shaft, is 5 ft. wide, producing 6 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the pitch over the 30, 10 fms. east of Taylor's shaft, is yielding 9 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the pitch over the 30, 10 fms. east of Taylor's shaft, is 7 ft. wide, producing 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the pitch over the 40 cm 10 fms. east of Gilbertson's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, yielding 8 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 90 cm over fm 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 90 cm over fm 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 90 cm over fm 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 90 cm over fm 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 90 cm over fm 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 90 cm over fm 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 90 cm over fm 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 90 cm over fm 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 90 cm over fm 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 90 cm over fm 12 cwts. of lead over per fm. The lode in the 90 cm over fm 12 cwts. of lead over per fm. The lode in the 90 cm over fm 12 cwts. of lead over per fm. The lode in the 90 cm over fm 12 cwts. of lead over per fm. The lode in the 90 cm 12 cwts. of lead over per fm. The lode in the 90 cm 12 cwts. of lead over per fm. The lode in the 90 cm 12 cwts. of lead over per fm. The lode in the 90 cm 12 cwts. of lead over per fm. The lode in the 90 cm 12 cwts. of lead over per fm. The lode in the 90 cm 12 cwts. of lead over per fm. The lode

made. We are pushing on everything throughout the mine as fast as we possibly can, in order to get as much ore as possible for our next sampling, which takes place on this day fortnight.

GREAT BRIGAN.—T. Trelease, G. Oates, June 28: Our engine-shaft is now cleared 4 fathoms below the 40; we have now met with another level about 15 feet below the above, which we purpose calling the 42. This level is almost filled with stuff east and west of the engine-shaft; we have also reached the same level at cross-course shaft, and are engaged clearing east and west. We have cleared the level 15 fathoms east, and have been into the present end, which is about 15 fathoms more, making 30 fathoms from shaft. There is a very promising lode in this driving, and some of the backs are stoped away. The lode, or part of the lode, in the present end is about 15 inches wide, mixed with copper ore, and worth about 1 ton of the latter per fathom, worth about 32. per ton. The sit being dead we could not see the lode in the bottom, nor examine it very minutally, but suppose from what is seen there is more of the lode standing to the north. We hope to give more particulars in our next report. The lode in the wines sinking below the 32, east of the engine-shaft, is quite 2 ft. weld, producing stones of ore of a kindly appearance. The lode in Ilighburrow shaft, sinking below the 20, as 4 feet wide, containing stones of ore. We have several pares of men clearing the old levels, and hope soon to meet with something of importance in this part of the mine, which from the manner it has been worked, and the character of the lode and ground, we have every reason to expect. There is nothing new to notice in the north lode since our last report.

GREAT CARADON.—C. F. Hasper, June 28: I have nothing very particular to Inform you since my last report.

GREAT CARADON.—C. F. Hasper, June 28: I have nothing very particular to Inform you since my last report.

GREAT MOELIWYN.—G. F. Goble, June 30: Although the weather in general has been very unpropitious

insight portions, making in all some 2500 feet of roadway, nowhere less than 13 ft. in width, some of whose side walls reach above 13 ft. in height, irrespective of cutting several feet in depth. Next month the inclines below the lake will be in full progress of formation.

GERAT NORTH DOWNS.—T. Trelease, June 23: In the past week our shaftmen have fixed the plunger bottom, out ground for stuffing-box, and made everything ready to commence on Monday morning. The plunger will be put to work by Wednesday next, and we hope to case the shaft down, put in footway, and get ready by the end of next week to resume clearing it below the 40. With regard to clearing the old levels, we are getting on quite as well as can be expected, but have not laid open much ground of importance. The old workers aspear to have taken away most of the ore above the levels we have now drained, except some of the old arches, which we have set at 13a, 4d, in 11. Bawden's shaft, on the New Brigan iode, is now cleared through to the 40; and from everything we can now see there must have been large quantities of ores raised in this mine at the former workings; and we are of the opinion that when we get the mine in fork and sunk below the present bottom good results will accrue.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reproids, July 1: In the 53 east the lode is spotted with copper and lead, and the water from it increased; this end looks likely to improve. The other bargains are as last reported.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, July 2: The lode in Lyle's shaft, six 2ft, wide, producing some good atones of copper ore. The lode in the 100 west is 2/4 ft. wide, producing some good atones of copper ore.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY UNITED.—John Delbridge, J. Petherick, E. Richards, R. Giles, June 28: At Harvey's engine-shaft, six fine head to be some as last reported.

GREAT HELD and the six and and pow. In the 120, the lode in the 100, west of Fielding's shaft, is in a disordered state—not to value. At Offord's shaft, the lode is the 20, the lode is poor. The lode in the 100 w

month this shalt will be completed to the ev., and will greatly assist us in getting away the stuff from the bottom of the mine. We have three pares of men on tribute, who are getting wages.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE,—J. Vivian, N. T. Miners, T. George, June 26: There is a further improvement in the 78, driving west of Hosking's fist-rod shaft; it is now worth 40!, per fm.: prefor driving, 44! 10s, per fm. We shall have 28 tons of black tin ready for sale on Saturday next; the produce of 18 days.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Hickard, July 3: The ground in the engine-shaft is equally good for sinking, and the men are making good progress. The lode in the 52 cest is producing large rocks of copper ore, and not yet out through. The lode in the winzs sinking below the 40 is looking well, worth 7 tons per fathom to length of winze, 9 feet. No alteration in any other part of the mine. Our drawing machine is set to work, and answers admisably. The engines on the mine are in first-rate working order.

GROSVENOR.—Wm. Sandoe, July 2: The 55 yard level, east of the whim-shaft, has rather declined in value during the past fortnight, but is still producing excellent lumps of ore. The new stope, in the back of this level, is producing a very good mixture of ore, and is looking very well. In the cross-cut going south in this level the ground is very hard and spare for driving, but no lode as yet appears. We have put a pare of men to rise in the back of the 65, against a sump sunk partly down from the 46, with a view to communicate for the purpose chiefly of ventilation, the air being now very dead in the 65e ast, &c. This we hope to dnish in a very short time, when I parpose to put those men to cross-cut into the ore ground in the 80, where, in my view, there are very good chances of success. The 47 yard level, going west from No. I shaft, is still in soft ground, and which we hope to directed in about a mouth from this time. Our prospects at this point slow may be considered encouraging.

GURLYN.—W. Martyn, J. Ress, July 2: Riche's Lo

stare opening out fair tribute ground.—Wheal Fox: The dat-rod shaft is now down the 30, and the shaftmen are preparing to drive north to cut the lode, which imports object we hope to accomplish within this month. In the 20 fm. level, east of hat shaft, the lode is 2 feat wide, worth 101. per fm. The 10 fm. level, east of nate is now in a cross-course through which we passed in the level below. The 20 fm. cross-cut this progressing satisfactorily, and we calculate fa now within 2 fathoms of Riche's le. The tributers are now working on this lode 10 fathoms from surface, and they date lode daily improving in depth, which speaks well for the cross-cut. Twenty homs south of Riche's lode we have a pare of tributers working 10 fms. below sur-

fathoms south of Riche's lode we have a pare of tributers working 10 fms. below surface on a new lode, from which they are raising some of the richest tinstuff in the mine, and getting good wages. This also angurs well for the south cross-cut. The mine throughout continues to open most satisfactorily, with every indication of our having a great and important improvement at the 30 fm. level.

GWYDYR PARK.—Capt. Smyth, July 4: I have set the Gwyn Llifton adit to four men, at 13t, per fm., stem the month, or cut the Red lode; the water is increasing in the end, so I think the lode is not far distant. Also the Gwydyr Park adit to six men, at 3t. 5a, per fm. for the month; we have not taken down any lode this week, consequently there is no change to report.

HAWIKMOOR.—J. Richards, July 1: The lode in the 30 west is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and spots of yellow copper ore. The lode in the 30, west of Graham's shaft, is a little more disordered by the silde; more water, however, is issoing therefrom, and I am of opinion an improvement will take place before long. The stopes in back of the 30 east are worth 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom, say 6t, per ton.—West Hawkmoor: The No. 3 lode is not no large as when last reported, but still produces some very good stones of tin.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOIS.—T. Richards, July 2: The lode in the 130 west to

ut 11/2 ft. wi

east is about 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) ft. wide, composed of quarts, blende, and spois out more water than it has for some time past, which we conciton. We hope to sample about 120 tons of ore in the course LADY BERTHA.—Capts. Harpur and Metherell, June 28; setting, particulars of which will be sent you. In the 58 east composed of saundic, peach, and good stones of ore; in the saming by the side of the lode; the ground is favourable for apice lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, carrying quarts, mandic, and iron, ore. The lode in the 30 east is 5 ft. wide, consisting of muscle, the latter 4 tons, or 121, per fm. We have just est the stopes in on tribute. No lode has been taken down in the rise above the honest week. The tribute department continues to risk-expense.

the latter 4 tons, or 12t, per fm. We have just ast the stopes in the on tribute. No lode has been taken down in the rise above the the past week. The tribute department continues to yield a me The ground in the new eastern shaft continues very favourable in no small importance; down to date about 21 fms.

— Capts. Harpur and Metherell, July 3: We have no change is an early the bottom levels, either east or west, since our last; the composed of mundic, paech, and quarta, intermixed with consider in the latter the ground is favourable for driving. In the 4 east side of the lovel, now down about 4 fms., at which point the lode is about of mundic, quartz, and one, saving work; this, when communicat will lay open some good ore ground. The lode in the 30 east is composed of peach, mundic, quartz, and ore, worth of the latter 5; In the rise above the back of the 30 east we are taking down the posed of iron, mundic, quartz, and stones of ore. The short the past of the same as usual. In the new shaft the ground continues is LELANT CONSOLS.—J. Williams, July 3: Since our last gen May 23 last, we have let the engine-house to build on the new intend to remove our present draft-engine, and the masons are your side with their work; we calculate they will complete the build when the engine will be at once removed, which will enable us to with more dispatch and at less expense. We are continuing to above lode, and are down 6 fms. below the 35, and driving that is addition, we have sink two winces since the account to ventiliat in the shaft and both ends continues the same as when last report L.Y.WERNOG.—M. Barbery, July 2; We have forked the works.

sible with their work; we calculate they will complete the balding when the engine will be at once removed, which will enable us to see with more dispatch and at less expense. We are continuing to sain above lode, and are down 6 fns. below the 35, and driving that level addition, we have sunk two winzes since the account to reminist the account and the sain the shaft and both ends continues the same as when last reported to a sain the shaft and both ends continues the same as when last reported to a sain the shaft and both ends continues the same as when last reported to perations are as usual.

LONG RAKE.—F. Erans, July 3: The lode in the engine-shaft, as to me, and the sain the shaft and the sain the shaft and the sain the same as a sunal.

LONG RAKE.—F. Erans, July 3: The lode in the engine-shaft, as tops in back of this level will produce 8 owts. per fns. On an avera a change for the better shortly, as the mine lately has been less produce LOWER PARK.—Wm. Davies, July 3: The ground in Stant's shaft, looking very promising for lead. There is no alteration in any other since last report. We have sold 6 tons of ore, which we shall send of MAUDLIN.—J. Tregar, June 28: The walls of the engine-bose fast as possible. Arrangements are being made for the removal of we shall endeavour to get on the spot by the time the walls are read MERILLYN.—W. Sandoe, July 2: Having finished the new lodge, whim-kibble, &c., we have started sinking the shaft below the 80, or lode, and here we have a good mixture of ore for the size of the sain south from the cross-out is producing excellent dressing ore staff, kindly. We shall resume the driving north in a lew days. The dregular progress.

south from the cross-cut is producing excellent drawing with the kindly. We shall resume the driving north in a few days. The dresing be, it requiar progress.

MICHELL.—W. Sandoe, July 2: The new surface shaft is being pushed as ate; possible; we are now down near 4 fms., the shaft itmbered, and in good shaing the possible; we are now down near 4 fms., the shaft itmbered, and in good shaing the present favourable ground will enable us to get down to the lode in abort the commenced to drive east on its course, which is 6 fest wide, composed principle, oxide of iron and quartz, and carrying a very promising branch of iron and group coper ore, about 2 in. wide. Should the lode at this depth proved to have chased a yellow to a grey copper ore course (of which there are some indication) the about yet turn up something valuable—set to six men 1 fm., at 71. The stopes in the 42 cast are producing 1½ ton 0 for epe fm.—set to six men 2 fms. at 31. of fm. The stopes in back of the 32 cast having become poor, I have removed the sanoher place in the level, where the lode will produce I ton of ore per fm.—set to men 2 fms., at 31. 10s. per fm., and to rise on a branch 1 fm., at 21. 10s. We have menced to eand off our parcel of ore, computed 50 tons, which I presume is of moth same quality as the last parcel sold, and no time shall be lost on my pert togs it Barnstaple, to be sampled as soon as possible.

NANTEOS AND PENRHIW.—H. Boundy, W. Paull, July 3: At Bwickyn, is 30 cross-cut east, we have passed through a lode about 18 ft. wide, composed of the or quartz, mundic, and small branches of lead ore; we have now removed these or cross-cut the same same lode at another point, 40 fms. further est, when we have the some same is a small produce it one; we have now removed the correct of the sound of the content of the correct of the cor

ground in the end is still unsettled, but from present appearances we shall confir through it, and no doubt enter a more productive lode. Rowe's level west has for an number of fathoms, and still is, being driven on one of the richest lodes we was its nature, its component parts being mundic, blende, quartz, and detached scase of ore, but not sufficient of the latter to value. We have commenced a fest in the latter to sufficient to sufficient to sufficient of the latter to value. We have commenced a fest in the latter this level to meet with the winze sinking from the shallow level, and hope to consider the present of the mine with greater dispatch. We have, also, two men employed opening levels in the upper part of the old mine.

NANTY.—July 1: The lode in the stope over the old mine.

NANTY.—July 1: The lode in the stope over the old mine.

NANTY.—July 1: The lode in the form of the stope over the lower of the boundary, is 2 feet wide, yielding 6 ovts of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the stope in the lower of the stope over this lavel, 13 fms. north of the housing is 6, with producing 12 cwts, of lead ore par fm. The lode in the stope over this lavel, 13 fms. north of the boundary, is 6 feet wide, producing 12 cwts. of each wide, producing 12 cwts. of read ore per fm. The lode in the stope over this lavel, 13 fms. north of the boundary, is 6, will produce the lower of the boundary, is 6 feet wide, producing 12 cwts. of each ore per fm. The lode in the stope over did in the stope over did

shall leave off working this at present, and begin on Monday to sink on the successive to the high veid, when we expect to find a good bunch of one at the issued with the eastern cross wolfs.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, G. Davey, July 2: In the 102 the south is instruction wide, composed of spar, prian, and a little copper and tin orse—a very genuing in the 102, west of Lyle's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of own. In Grace's shaft the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of own. In Grace's shaft the lode is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of opport ore per fm. In the winne under the 92 the acott part of the lode is 15 us of spar, mundle, and good stones of opport ore. In the 93, west of Grace's shaft, this is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of opport ore. In the 93, west of Grace's shaft, in 18 us of spar, mundle, and good stones of opport ore. In the 93, west of Grace's shaft, in 18 us of spar, mundle, and good stones of opport ore. In the 93, west of Grace's shaft, in 18 us of spar, with the 55, the ground is now more favourable for sinking than it has been in the part when lode in the shaft is from 18 in to 2 ft. wide, composed of mandle, passed, quark, in 18 us of the 1

in the bottom of the shaft that would weigh nearly 2 curs.

— July 1: There is no change to notice in the level in the 123 weet.

— July 1: There is no change to notice in the level in the 123 weet.

— He was a present to be opening wider, and contains more peach and mundle.

The lode are great and contains more peach and mundle.

NORTH ROSKEAR.—J. Vivian, R. Angove, F. Hosking, July 1: Sines out read in imported in appearance, and is producing very good stores of copper firs.

Is improved in appearance, and is producing very good stores of copper firs.

Is improved in appearance, and is producing very good stores of copper firs.

Is improved in appearance, and is producing very good stores of copper firs. In the 160 week, on the 160 deep resents a very kindly appearance, and is worth about 90, per firs. In the 160 deep resents a very kindly appearance, and is worth about 90, per firs. In the 160 deep resents a very kindly appearance, and is worth about 90, per firs. In the 160 deep resents a very kindly appearance, and is worth about 90, per firs. In the 160 deep resents a very kindly appearance, and is worth about 90, per firs. In the 160 deep resents a very kindly appearance, and is worth about 90, per firs. In the 160 deep resents a very kindly appearance, and is worth about 90, per firs. In the 160 deep resents a very kindly are very love and the 160 deep resents and t yielding % ton of lead ore per famons. We cannot report any over recommend worth of any remark.

FURZE HILL WOOD,—T. Gregory, July 3: We are making very good progress in back of the 30 cast are worth 1% ton of copper ore per famon, any 6:, per fon.—West in back of the 30 cast are worth 1% ton of copper ore per famon, any 6:, per fon.—West in back of the 30 cast are worth 1% ton of copper ore per famon, any 6:, per fon.—West in back of the 30 cast are worth 1% ton of copper ore per famon, any 6:, per fon.—West in back of the 30 cast are worth 1% ton of copper ore per famon, any 6:, per fon.—West in back of the 10 cast are worth 1% ton of copper ore per famon, any 6:, per fon.—In the super possing or the super possi

we have now get down to the back of the 100. We hope to fork by Monday to the 100. The lode in the 30 west end is promising, and yielding saving work for tin. Beffise is poor. The 80 west is poor. The 55 west is producing a little tin, but not not not seen as the second of the 100 west, on Skinmer's lode, is worth 84, per fm. for tin, and it not of copnish. The 80 west, on Skinmer's lode, is worth 84, per fm. The 66 west is worth 85 to 100 with 100 west, on Skinmer's lode in the 100 west is worth 84. Per fm. The 66 west is worth 100 with 100 with

in its underlying on the cross-course, consequently not so convenient as an engineit is clearing of this will open up all the cross-cours that are intersecting the vadi the clearing of this will open up all the cross-cours that are intersecting the vascioles.

EXDEN. CONSOLS.—J. Warren, June 28: In our bottom levels we have no mafixed the clearing of the control of the c

any, and judging from the winth and tellustric as the control of the property of the property

celculate on having for this month state month's sail of this was 4 tons 7 owts., esculate on having for this month full 6 tons; making for the two months beligh and present and the state of the was 4 tons 7 owts., esculate on having for this month full 6 tons; making for the two months beligh and 11 tons.

SEER UNITED.—W. H. Martin, W. Milliett, July 3: Louisa's engine-shaft is 5 shabons below the 50; the ground continues good for progress. In the 50, east isa's shaft, the lode is 9 feet wide, containing the and atones of copper ore, opening a ground. In the 50, west of Louisa's shaft, the lode is 9 feet wide, worth for the special of the state of the state of the state of the special of the state of the state of the shaft, the lode is 9 feet wide, worth 60 to feet for the same value as last reported, worth 30, per for the state of the shaft, and worth for the and communicated with Hill's shaft. In Hill's shaft, sinking the 40, the lode is 4 feet wide, improved, and worth for the and copper from 15, i.e. fathom.—Moor Lode: In the 60, east of Hosking's, the lode is large, and the firm on is worth for the 30, for fathom.—Hosking's, the lode is large, and the firm on is worth for the 30, for fathom.—Hosking's, Lode: In the 60 east the 25 set vide, of a promising character, yielding good stones of yellow copper ore. state of the state of

per fan. In the 46, east of Lane's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, proin and copper cre. In the 34, west of Bush's shaft, the lode is I foot
a little copper ore. Gelsler's shaft is sunk 27 fms. below the surface,
coks congenial for copper ore.

Dixpose or a surface of the surface,
coks congenial for copper ore.

Possyols.—J. Daniels, July 2: Painter's engine-shaft is sunk 2 fathoms
5; the shaftmen are now engaged in fixing a standing drawing-lift in
will be compileted to-day, and the sinking will be resumed at once,
inuse lavourable, set to sink to six men, at 111, per fm. The north
six textended from Painter's 19 fms.; we expected to have cut the
six that point, but have only seen some small branches; and as the
six that point, but have only seen some small branches; and as the
six fms. has been disordered, I cannot say if we have cut the lode or
continue the cross-cut a few fathoms further to prove this; set to two
per fathom. The 45, west of south creas-cut, is driven on the south
in both, and looking kindly to improveshority: set to four men, at 70s.
have resumed driving the 45 south, to cut No. I lode, by four men, at
cm. The 30, borth of Painter's shaft, is driven 45 fms.; here we have
intersect No. 5 lode, driving by four men and two boys, at 63s, per fm.

per ore.—Whe end, on the north triving west, in In the 160th sat the mine as

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Edward's crue

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Toll's come-

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lander, and the lode still split up; the end, however, is not an unpromising one. The
test above the 4'i, on the sile, by four man, at 30°, per fin. The hibble filling and
traveling for all mouths, as follows: "From the 90, at 50°, per fin., Tom the 6', at 51°,
and the sile of the 10°, at 51°, per fin.
The sile of the 10°, at 51°, per fin.
The sile of the 10°, at 51°, per fin.
The sile of the 10°, at 51°, per fin.
The sile of the 10°, at 51°, per fin.
The sile of the 10°, at 51°, a

below the 110; ground favourable for progress. We intend taking down the lode some time next week, when we hope to be deep enough for bearers and cistern. In the 100, driving south of Field's shaft, the lode is a fact wide, composed of rich copper ore, blende, and stones of lead ore-good saving work. We have broken slabs of copper ore from this end to-day, and were it in a copper district we should think a large deposit was near at hand. The 10 cross-cut north is suspended, and the men put to stope in the back of the 30, south of Field's. In the new adit level, south of Nast, the lode is 2 feet wide, of a slatay character, with a nice-looking flookan on the cast wall. Tribute department just as usual.

so, south of Fasta. In the saw and sever, south of sami, the look is 9 feet whice, of a slatey character, with a nice-looking flookan on the cast wall. Tribute department just as usual.

WENTNOR (Pantasa).—J. Kemp, July 3: The 92 is still hard; therefore, there is no alteration to notice. I should very much like to drive the 99 west of sbalt, as I am quite convinced that the ore ground, as shown in the eccion, in the 64 west continues down; therefore, is shall divide the men next month, and put a part of them to drive west.

WEST CONDURROW.—G. Jewell, July 3: Our shaftmen are busily engaged fixing a fend-off bob in the add it lovel. No alteration in the 56 cross-cut south since the last report. In the 36, east of the engine-shaft, the lode in the end is 1 8...wide, producing a little tin and good stones of copper ore. Parser's shaft is sunk 6 fms. below the 24: the lode is 9 in. wide, producing good stones of yellow copper ore. In the 24, east of Parser's shaft, the end is much improved. The lode in the end is 1½ ft. wide, and it is now worth 151, per fm. No alteration to notice in any other part of the mine.

WEST DEVON.—J. Donnal, E. James, Joly 2: The sinking of the south engine-shaft will be completed to the 56 by Friday next, when we shall push on driving east with all possible speed; the lode is of the sames size as when last reported on, composed of numde, frable quartz, and spots of ore.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—W. Woolcock, July 3: The lode in the 65, east of Daukes' shaft, is not quite so large as when is next reported on, being now about 2 ft. wide, composed of gapar, capel, and peach, chiefly of the former, and containing a little tin; not of much value as yet, but has still a very promising appearance. The men have driven their stent, which was 2 fms., at 61, 10s. per fm., and I have re-set to to them at 61, 10s. per fm. for the month out, the lode being more easily worked. The tributers are raising fair quantities of trinstont, yielding about 3 owns, of the tothe 100 sacks. Since the dry weather has set

ing fair quantities of tinstoff, yielding about 3 cwts. or tin to the lus sacts. Since the dry weather has set in our supply of water to the machinery is failing off, which will make some difference in our monthly returns of tin. Allour surface works are going on very satisfactorily.

WEST POLMEAR.—R. Hancock, Wm. Body, June 34: The cross-out is extended about 22 fms, south of No.-4 lode, in a good channel of ground, and, from the appearance of the water now flowing from the end, we think a lode is not far distant. The ends are extended east and west of No. 4 lode, about 12 fms. At present the lode is small, het, from the strength of water flowing from these ends, we think there is a larger lode ahead. At present it is poor for mineral. The east-end, on No. 3 lode, is about 1½ fs. wide, scomposed of spar, peach, and mundle. The rise in back of the 20, on the north lode, is up 8 fms. above the back; the lode is about 21 ft. wide, producing tin and copper at times. The ground is easy for rising, sinking, or driving. We are now rising on the lode at 23s. per fm., and the end can be driven for 40s, per fm., this is on No. 3 lode. We would recommend the driving of the 20, east on No. 3 lode, as there are a great many fathoms to the boundary of the sett, and a quantity of ore has been raised very close to the east boundary of this sett. Also to drive east on No. 1 lode, to intersect No. 2, which will take about 12 fms. to reach it. Also to drive west on No. 3 lode, to intersect No. 2, which will take about 12 fms. to reach it. Also to drive west on No. 3 lode, to intersect No. 2, which will take 2 fms. to reach the intersection of the lode.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, June 30: There is no alteration in the part of the lode carried, or in the character of the ground in the 162 east or west since last reported on. The part of lode being carried in the winze, in the bottom of the 162, is 2 ft. wide, containing quartz, capel, iron, numde, and 184, worth of copper ore per fm. The machinery is working well.

WEST TOLV AD

inhis winze after sinking it 14 A., and the black ore being of such a rich and soft nature, that we could not possibly remove it without great waste, and have, in consequence, discontinued sinking the winze until the camter is cut in the 30, when we expect it to quite drain the winze. We have now about 4 tons of ore at surface, which we are engaged in dressing.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—July 2: We have nearly completed cutting plat in the 52, cut cistern-plat and bearer-holes, have put in bearers and cisterns, and are to-day fixing the lift. On Friday next we shall set the shalt to sink below the 51, to drive east and west of Taylor's shaft, and hope by Monday next to be in full course of working. WEST WHEAL TREVELIYAN.—O. R. Odgers, Wm. Osborn, June 27: The 58 to drive west by six men, at 51, where there is a good bunch of ore, worth from 251, to 53, per fm., the lode is worth 61, per fm. A stops in the back of this is level to four men, at 21, 10s, per fm.; the lode is worth 61, per fm. Cut through the lode at the 48, west of the silde, where we have only found the south part to-day, and which we are glad to say yields some very good ore, partaking very much of the same character it does when found productive further east, hence we look upon this as likely to lead to good results; set at 41, per fm. A stops in the back of this level to four men, at 21, 5s, per fm.; the lode is worth 61, per fm. Charles's shalt, to slike below the 48 by four men, at 41, per fm.; the lode is worth 62, per fnathom. A winze to sink below the 48 by four men, at 41, per fm. at the stops in the bottom of the 48 by four men, at 27, per fm.; the lode is worth 64, per fm. The 28 fm. level cross-cut north to six mon, at 71, per fm.; the gloud being of a very congenial kilias. On the whole, we shink this mine is looking very promising, particularly since we have seen the lode to the week of the cass-in a sink per promising, particularly since we have seen the lode to the week of the cass by four men, at 46. The 80 west by four men, at 61, los,

sinking under the 142 the lode is worth for copper ore 61, per fathom. Our stopes and pitches for time are much the same as for some time past. The copper department is not looking quite so well, and I am afraid that our copper ampling will not be so fully minimized as to quantity.

TOLOAINE—duly 2: Finds' Lode: Find's ampress are engaged in cutting plat in the 40. The 142 the per finds and the source of the same of the sa

out through the lode, when we shall be able to ascertain its full size and charve put the men that were stoping the back of the 15, on No. 4 lode, to creof said to intersect Nos. 5 and 6 lodes, which we expect to reach in 8 or 9 fa

We have put the men that were stoping the back of the 15, on No. 4 lode, to cross-cut we have put the men that were stoping the back of the 15, on No. 4 lode, to cross-cut south of said to intersect No. 5 and 5 lodes, which we expect to reach in 8 or 9 fathoms driving; price for driving, 30s. per fm.

WHEAL POLLARD.—W. C. Cock, June 28: We have got on the roof of the engine-house, and have commenced putting in the engine. I still find the same difficulty in getting masons, but I hope with the hands I have to get on with the work, so as to commence working by the time the engineers are in readiness, although it will not be completed by that time; we are making long days, so as to get on with the work fact.

WHEAL PROSPIDENCK.—R. Kendall, E. Shoock, June 28: Watson's shaft is sinking below the 93, by siz men, at 201, per fm.; lode 1 ft. wide, worth 51, per fm. The 33 sast is driving by four men, at 71. 10s. per fm.; lode at present small and amproductive. The 33 west is driving by four men, at 74. los, per fm.; in the lode is split, but we expect the branches will shortly come together again, and make as good as before. The 22 is driving west by two men, at 51, per fm.; lode a ft. wide, yielding a little tim. We have ten men on tribute, at 13s. 4d. in 11.

We sold yesterday 3 tons 16 cwts. 3 qrs. 20 lbs. of tin, which realised 2381, 2s. 3d.

WHEAL SILDNEY.—W. Edwards, July 2: The mine is not yet in fork, the lower lift has falled, and is not doing full duty. The stuffing-box being some fathoms under water cannot be re-packed, but we have an auxiliary drawing-lift ready to drop, and I hope before this report appears in priot we shall have reached the stuffing-box and re-packed it; in a few days after I expect the mine will again be in fork. The lode in the 46 end west has become larger, and is now about 2½ fest wide, well-defined, producing good stones of tin, with reasons a staffactority.

WHEAL TREMAYNE—E. Williams, J. Williams, J. use 28: At the boundary engine shaft, in the 132 cast, Alien's branch is still di

WHEAL UNION.—T. Gianville, July 2: In the 18, east of the eastern shaft, the lode is 8 feet wide, composed of gossan, intermixed with black and yellow copper are. The other parts of the mine are much as usual.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, July 1: In the 85 east the lode has improved, and now yields 1½ to 1½ to ner fm. No other change to notice.

YARNER.—H. Barkell, July 2: We stopped our wheel yesterday, and are now engaged in fixing the bob, &c., in order to attack our present pitwork to the steam-engine, which we hope to put to work on Saturlay next; we are doing our utmost towards it. There is no change in any of the places underground.

# MINING NOTABILIA.

The Bronfloyd United Company sampled 25 tons of ore on July 1

The BRONFLOYD UNITED COMPANY sampled 25 tons of ore on July 1, for sale on the 10th inst.

BROOKWOOD.—The sale of ore for the month will be above 60 tons, of first class. The mine was never looking so well as at present. The 40 end cast is greatly improved; the lode in the end is a fine course of ore. The 40 west is producing very good ore: both of these levels are being driven with all speed. I believe that a communication is to be opened to the Wheal Emma, by means of the 40 west; this, when completed, will greatly facilitate the working of the Brookwood Mine. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are all preducing very good ore. There is scarcely a young mine in Devon with better prospects; in fact, there can be little doubt of the mine paying well, as it is only to open out the ground to make almost any returns. The course of ore already discovered extends from the western ands to the farthest point driven east. The mine at present is more than paying cost.

Wheal Emma is looking remarkably well. The sale of ore for this month will be a very large one. The course of ore continues as productive as ever, and

The mine at present is more than paying cost.

WHEAL EMMA is looking remarkably well. The sale of ore for this month will be a very large one. The course of ore continues as productive as ever, and the tribute pitches are producting good ore.

EAST HRONFLOYD SILVER-LEAD MINE, CARDIGANSHIRE.—The success of this company seems almost established. Since its formation, a few weeks ago, the mine has improved very much, and there is now a course of ore about 3 ft. wide laid open for many fathoms, which will yield a large profit. Most active operations are going on, and in a few days a crushing-mill and waler-wheel will be at work, and 200 r30 tons on, and in a few days a crushing-mill and waler-wheel will be at work, and 200 r30 tons of rich silver-lead ore, which has been raised, and is daily being raised, will be prepared for sale. We have seen samples of the ore, which is of extraordinary richness for rich silver-lead ore, which has depth at present attained. This sett embraces a great branch lode, formed by the union of several branch veins at each extremity of the property, so that it seems pretty cortain to take an immediate place amongst the best mines in Cardiganshire.

NORTH WHALL ROBERT.—It is ridiculous to see the present low price of these shares, particularly when it is compared with the prices of other mines, in the same number of shares, but not in half so good a position. North Wheal Robert has made no call for five years; and after paying every cost to end of May, has a credit balance of about 17001. The sales of copper ore for the last four mouths have been about 450 tons, for 34501., or an average of 71. 14s. per tons, showing considering the recent low standard) the excellent quality of the ore, much above the swerage. Had the ordinary prices been obtained, the sum would have been 10001, more; avertheless, the mines making a profit, and it is expected that sales of tin will shortly sad materially to the returns. Some very fine species of copper ore have been received at the office the mines of the

EAST POOL.—A considerable advance has taken place in these shares, ewing to the cutting of the lode in the 150, north of engine-shaft.

WHEAL POLLARD.—The engine on this mine will be set to work in about a month or six weeks, and whim-sinking will be resumed upon a very promising lode, the same that has proved so productive in Craddock Moor and Gonamena. This set is traversed by several well-known lodes of the district, which can be proved by driving a short cross-out from the engine-shaft. Having adequate machinery, already paid for, and funds sufficient to meet the working expenses for the next six or nine months, render this speculation one of unusual promise.

CEEN CILCHEN.—It must be gratifying to the proprietors to see their property following in the wake of its rich neighbour, Bryn Gwieg, and if it opens out as well as present prospects indicate, it will soon be in the Dividend List, as the mine is not an expensive working one, being situated in the Halkin Mountain, so well known for the production of large deposits of lead ore. One great feature is that the mines are not troubled with water, consequently there is no great outlay required for machinery, which is a considerable item to mine adventurers. I am informed by parties who have inspected the mine that the 82 yard level has been driven through a good course of ore, producing from 3 to 4 tons per fim, and looking well in the bottom and present ends; the 85 yard level, producing 26 twits, per fim, and sinking the shaft in a good course of ore, worth 114 ton per fathom. Gwysaney shaft is looking well; the 45 yard level is worth about a long parties when the worth about a long parties with twee or three polate of importance to come off in this part.

set yard lavel, producing 26 ewis, per fm., and sinking the shaft in a good course of ore, worth 1½ ton per fathom. Gwysaney shaft is looking well; the 45 yard level is worth about 1 ton per fathom, with two or three polute of importance to come off in this part. ROBEWARKE CONSOLS has greatly still further improved this week, and is laying open great quanties of ore ground rapidly, the ground being very easy. The best proofs of a good mine are its raisings and sales; these prove the value of this mine. At NORTH TREMERERY meeting, to be held on the mine on Tuesday, mext, a good balance in favour of the mine will be shown, and two months from that time a dividend of 1l. per share will be declared. They expect to have 450 tone of copper ore for the next sale, belies a great deal of tinstuff. This mine is opening out wonderfully—sothing like it in the eastern part of the county.

MINING IN THE TAYENCOK DISTRICT.—There is at present being worked near Taylstock a mine well worthy the attention of those who seek for legitimate mining investment. The preperty I allude to is a set thrown as the Walkham and Poldies Mines; it is about 700 fms. square, centains three rich tin, four valuable copper, and one axtensive lead loids, 8 ft. wide; water power in abundance, and every facility for opening up a large and valuable mine. Capt. Richards, of Deven Consols, has reported very favourably of the property, and also others, and the directors are said to have taken nearly the whole of the interest. Mining is quiet here just at present. North Robert is evidently improving, and Sortridge Consols likely to go better, although it will never turn out a very great thing.

The WORLIS.—This mine has steadily improved for the last 12 months, and its returns increasing in quantity and value. Copper ore for sale next week 177 tons; also a parcel of black tin of several tons, with other ores, blande, and copper ore ground from which so much copper has been raised from the level above. The most anappine expectations are entertained, by part

MINE ACCIDENTS.—At West Basset, on Monday, W. Ellery was killed by falling down a shart in an old working, through the tram-wagon slipping off the rails.—At Rosewarse United Mines, on Taesday, a miner named Ivey was killed by the fall of a stone in the shart.—At Camborne Vean Mines, on the same day, a miner named Carne had his leg badly broken by a similar accident.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the

# The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Gres, &c.

METAL MARKET-LONDON, July 4, 1862.

оорука. £ s. d.	BRASS, Per. 1b.
Sest selectedp. ton 96 0 0	Sheets 10d11d.
fough cake 93 0 0	Wire 91/d93/d.
"ile" # . 93 0 0	Tubes 1131224.
Burra Burra # 95 0 0	
opiapo	FOREIGN STEEL. Per Ton.
lopper wirep. lb. 0 1 0	Swedish, in kegs (rolled) 14 10 0-16 0
ditto tubes # 0 1 0-1 014	" (hammered). 15 10 0-16 0
heathing & helts	Ditto, in faggots 17 10 0-19 10
heathing & bolts , 0 0 1016 -	English, Spring 18 0 0-23 0
lottoms , 0 0 1112	Bessemer's Engineers Tool 44 0 0
old (Exchange) " 0 0 9	Spindle 30 0 0
rnow. Per Ton.	QUICESILVER 7 0 0 p. boti
lars, Welsh, in London 8 0 0	SPRITER. Per Ton.
Mitto, to arrive 5 17 6-6 0 0	
Tail rods 7 0 0	Foreign 18 0 0
" Stafford. in London 7 0 0-7 10 0	To arrive 18 0 0
lars ditto 7 5 0-8 0 0	SING.
Toops ditto 8 5 6- 8 10 0	In sheets 23 10 0
ineets, single 9 0 0- 9 10 0	TIM.
	English, blocks114 0 0
tefined metal, ditto 4 0 0- 5 0 0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels) 115 0 0
dars, common,ditto 5 2 6- —	Ditto, Refined
	Banca
oitto, railway, in Wales 5 7 6- 5 10 0	Straits
litto, Swed. in London. 11 0 0-11 10 0	TIN-PLATES.*
o arrive 11 0 0-11 5 0	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. 1 76-1 8
ig, No. 1, in Clyde 2 8 0- 2 18 0	IX Ditto 1st quality . 1 13 6- 1 14
oftto, f.o. b. in Tees	
itto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees	
taffordshire Forge Pig. 3 10 0-3 12 6	
Velsh Forge Pig	
LEAD.	
	Canada platesp. ton 12 10 0-13 0
inglish Pig 20 10 0-21 10 0	In London; 20s. less at the works.
litto sheet 31 5 0-22 0 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing p. 1b. 8%d.,9

REMARKS.—During the past week our market has exhibited a rathe more encouraging appearance, and in some few of its branches more animation is visible; but as there is very little, if any, increase in the bond fide demand for metals, it is to be feared that this slight improvement wil

more encouraging appearance, and in some few of its branches more antimation is visible; but as there is very little, if any, increase in the bona fide demand for metals, it is to be feared that this slight improvement will prove only to have been caused by one of those intermittent periods of activity that have characterised the market for some time past, which are generally of exceedingly short duration, and merely temporarily beneficial. COPPER.—Since our last report the copper market has stiffened; sellers now demand for sheet and sheathing the full rate—10½ per ib. In cake, tile, and ingot, there are some few parcels in second hands still to be picked up slightly under market prices, but beyond these full rates are also quoted for this description. There is but very little doing either in the raw or manufactured. Foreign has been sold largely, and prices have, in consequence, rallied considerably. Burra Burra is more held for 95£, Kapunda, 95£, Spanish, 88£, Chili, 84£ to 85£. Yellow metal remains quiet at 8½d. for sheets, and 8½d. for sheathing; demand limited.

IRON.—There is no alteration to note in railway bars; merchant bars are in fair request, and quoted 5½. 2s. 6d. to 5£. 5s. at the works, 5½, 17s. 6d. delivered f.o.b. in London. Staffordshire is quiet at quoted rates for best qualities, the demand for these continues steadily to manifest itself, but until considerably more briskness is visible common and inferior descriptions will necessarily hang heavily on hand. Swedish bars are more enquired for, and prices are gaining firmness; holders are disinclined to sell prime specifications under 11½ to 11½ 5s. ex ship, at 11½ 10s. from the warehouse. A large quantity has been sold during the week. Scotch pigs have been somewhat heavy and drooping throughout the last few days; mixed numbers have declined to 51s. 4½d, 51s. 6d.

SPELTER.—This metal has advanced in price fully 5s. per ton since our last; this improvement is owing to heavy purchases having been made on the other side, chiefly for French acco

rather distant.

THE SCOTCH IRON TRADE.—The shipments of pig-iron in the present half-year ending June 30, show a decrease of 11,115 tons, when compared with the corresponding period of last year. The stock in Messrs. Connal's stores has increased already this year 39,400 tons, and is now 225,600 tons, and continues to increase about 2000 tons weekly. These facts, conjoined with continued depression in trade, and the gloom which hangs over the manufacturing districts, have affected the iron market; the price has in consequence fallen this week about 1s. per ton—52s. 3d., 52s., 51s. 104d., 51s. 9d., 51s. 74d. or month; 53s., 52s. 44d., 52s. 14d. and 52s. three months. Accepted for about 14,000 tons, warrants. The quotations are now 51s. 74d. cash for warrants; 50s. 9d. for all No. 1, g.m.b., makers' iron; and 49s. 6d. for all No. 3.

One of the most satisfactory things of the week is the rise in the standard, equal, we believe, to about 6s. per ton upon copper ore. Tin, also, appears to be firmer; and if the smelters are, as it is said, short of stock, we may look for better prices in this metal also. The MINING SHARE Marker has been moderately active, but prices have fluctuated considerably. The settlement of the fortnightly account on Monday was remarkably heavy, and for a time interfered with general business; but on Tuesday there was a very active market, and prices advanced in several mines, particularly Ludcott, Grenville, and North Downs. The shares most in favour have been Ludcott, North Downs, Wheal Grenville, North Treskerby, North Phoenix, Rosewarne Consols, Providence Mines, Wheal Buller, Rosewall Hill and Ransom, Wheal Seton, Cook's Kitchen, West Rose Down, Bryn Gwiog, Marke Valley, North Roskear, North Crofty, South Seton, Gonamena, North Robert, East Russell, East Grenville, East Rosewarne, West Tolgus, Sortridge, North Basset, Wheal Pollard, South Crofty, East Carn Brea, Camborne Vean, Redmoor, Carn Camborne, &c. Wheal Ludcott opened 22 to 23; rose on Tuesday to 25; opened on Thursday 24 to 24; declined to 21, sellers; and then reached 22, buyers. On Friday they declined to 20, sellers; and then reached 22, buyers. On Friday they declined to 20, sellers; and then reached 22, buyers. On Friday they declined to 20, sellers; and the reached 22 to 22. Large purchases have been made in anticipation of cutting silver in the 84 and 90 fm. levels; and the decline on Friday took place owing to a rumour—which we have not been able to trace to any official source—that it had been cut poor in the 90. East Caradon shares MARKET has been moderately active, but prices have fluctuated consider-

have not yet seen, but which we are told by a shareholder, who has mely is altogether favourable as to the prospects of the mins; has recomed a new shaft and steam stamps for the new tin lode, which would one shareholder. So years—that is to say, which would one shareholder, the property of the property of the determinant going to the outlay. As this tin lode is totally distinct from its considers it of such importance as to warrant the immediate which would considers it of such importance as to warrant the immediate seeing of steam stamps to return the tin. The next sampling of coppe he minute steam stamps to return the tin. The next sampling of coppe he minute at 900l. North Downs opened at 4½ to 4½, and rose to 5½ and, after great many changes, leave off 4½ to 4½, large purchases have been as during the week. East Carn Brea, 17½ to 17½; the 60, east of crescut young the week. East Carn Brea, 17½ to 17½; the 60, east of crescut 2 tons per fathom. The winze, which is 30 fins. behind the est, is sent 4 tons per fathom. The winze below the 40 is worth 4 tons per fathom. The winze below the 40 is worth 4 tons per fathom. The accounts showed 295l. against the company. In 24 has been driven 20 tims. of Davey's cross-course; lode worth 1 und ore per fathom. North Basset shares have advanced to 4, 4½ the loss of Grace's shaft is worth 2½ tons per fim. North Roskez shares shreet from 23 to 26, 27; the lode in the 180, approaching Pearce's shaft hour to which we have so often called attention, is reported worth 60 feathorm. Great South Tolgus, 4½ to 4½; the lode at Lyke's shaft between the 100 west has improved to 20l. per fim. for tin. Hingston Down, 2½ a ½ the 110 west has improved to 20l. per fim. for tin. Hingston Down, 2½ a ½ the 110 west has improved to 20l. per fim. and looking promising in the time improvement; the 85 west is also better. Bedford United, 4½ a 4½ the 104 and 105 feathorm. Bedford United, 4½ a 4½ the 104 and 105 feathorm. Bedford United, 4½ a 4½ the 104 and 105 feathorm.

the 110 west has improved to 201. per fm., and looking promising for ther improvement; the 85 west is also better. Bedford United, 4½ to 5½ the 103 west is worth 3½ tons per fm.

Rosewall Hill and Ransom shares advanced to 4½, 4½, ex div.; at a meeting a dividend of 3s. per share was made, leaving 4221. 13a. 11å hand. The mine is looking well. Bryn Gwiog, 20 to 25; the lote intengine-shaft contains a little lead, about 1 ton per fathom. In the beam of the 60 east the lode has improved from 2½ to 3 tons per fathom. Rot Treskerby shares have advanced to 38, 40; we understand that a top the special shares have advanced to 38, 40; we understand that a top the special shares have advanced to 38, 40; we understand that a top the special shares and the special shares and the special shares and the special shares. It 131; at the meeting, on Thursday, a dividend (the 33d) of 5s. pr far was declared—this makes 111. 13s. 6d. per share, or nearly 70,000, psi in dividends. Illogan Consols, 5s. prem. In consequence of our mant of last week, a great many shareholders in Tincroft, who had no previously heard of Illogan Consols, have applied for shares, and received the allotments. Rosewarne Consols have advanced to 7½, 7½; the shahlaben sum of 110 standard of Illogan Consols, have applied for shares, and received the ast is worth 401. per fathom. A winze sinking below the 30 is work 21 per fathom. The 40 end is opening up ground that will set at 26 d. in 11. The success of this mine is very satisfactory to those who have carish on so spiritedly, and under adverse circumstances, for more than fire year relying upon good position and geological indications, and it adds introuved to the district, for the adjoining mine—Wheal Unity—has long bea pominently before the public, and a disappointment also, thus is; but to the district, for the adjoining mine—Wheal Unity—has long bea pominently before the public, and a disappointment also, thus is; but to the district, for the adjoining mine—Wheal Unity—has long bea pominently before the

sected, of a very promising character, 3 feet wide, and a shaft set to all 10 fathoms upon it, at 35s. per fathom. Shares rose from 17a to 22s. 6d., buyers.

Clifford Amalgamated, 23 to 24; Condurrow, 45 to 50; Botallet, 21 to 225; Cook's Kitchen, 30 to 32; Devon Consols, 430 to 435; East Baset, 43 to 44. East Rosewarne, 2½ to 2½, and a good business doza. East Grenville, 52, and a large business done. East Grenville, 52, 6d. to 55s.; East Grylls, 4½ to 5; Gonamena, 3½ to 3½; Great Wheal Forma, 26 to 27; Herodsfoot, 37 to 38. New Seton flatter again, at 100 to 105. New Treleigh, 23s. to 26s. North Crofty shares have been more in demand, and advanced from 2½ to 3½, 3½. East Jane, 3½ to 3½. Falmost and Spern, 4½ to 4½; at the meeting next week a call of 5s. per share in good demand, and leave off 32s. 6d. to 35s. North Trelaway, 28 to 31s., and in demand. Providence Mines, 42½ to 45; Redmoor, 6a to 7s. Rosewarne United, 18 to 20; Sortridge Consols, 10s. to 11s.; South Consols, 27½ to 32½; Stray Park, 32 to 34; West Caradon, 33 to 34; West Stray Park, 3 to 3½. West Tolgus shares have sevenced to 45. 60 Wheal Edward, 22s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.; Wheal Grylls, 35 to 37; Wheal Harriott, 34s. to 36s.; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 11½ to 11½; Wheal Magaret, 42 to 44; Wheal Pollard, 12s. to 14s.; Wheal Setos, 124 to 136 Wheal Uny, 8½ to 9; Wheal Union, 4½ to 4½; Wheal Baller, 45 to 36. to 20s.

On the Stock Evechance a layers arount of business has been transacted.

On the Stock Exchange a large amount of business has been transate in Mining Shares during the week. The following prices were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Caradon, 441, 454, 45, 454, 452 East Cara Brea, 174, 174; North Downs, 41, 5, 41; East Clogs, 15 East Basset, 434, 42; East Wheal Russell, 51, 51, 52, 51, Maynoy, 12; Great South Tolgus, 41, 41; Grenville, 71; Herodfoot, 37, 371; North Wheal Basset, 4, 44; Wheal Kitty, 114. In Colonial Mining Share to prices were:—Great Northern Copper of South Australia, 14; South Australian 11, 12; Dun Mountain, 1. In Foreign Mining Shares to prices were:—Copiapo, 72; East del Rey, 11, 11; Lusianian, 11; United Mexican, 62, 62; Capula, 1, 1; Santa Barbara, 12, 12, 14, 11; S. Joh del Rey, 572, 58, 59, 582, 582, 58, 572; Cobre, 20; Fortuna, 3).

The closing quotations for shares in new undertakings were:—Octa Marine Insurance, 94, 10 prem.; Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance, 2, 2§ prem.; Universal Marine, 24, 2 dis.; London and Provincial Marine, par; Mercantile Fire, 15-16 to 1 1-16 prem.; Commercial Union, i. dis.; Albion Marine, 4, 4 prem.; Eastern Bengal Tea, 4, 4 prem.; Vara Railway, 4, 4 prem.; Scarborough Hotel, 4, 4 prem.; and Anglo-Dambian Steam, 4, 4 prem. Viscount Bury, M.P., has joined the board the Langham Hotel Company. The directors of the Varan Railway the Langham Hotel Company. The directors of the Varan Railway reply from Constantinople as to the subscriptions "as soon as they received the subscriptions of the Constantinople as to the subscriptions there."

The general meeting of the Wheal Ludcott Company was held not be mine yesterday (Friday). From a telegram received, it appears "its be meeting passed off satisfactorily."

The unallotted shares in the River Tamar Mining Company are to be stand in content that the received the standard of the content that the received the standard of the standard of

The unallotted shares in the River Tamar Mining Company or a issued, in order that the mine may be vigorously prosecuted. A loss which has long been searched for, has been cut, and looks promising. The prospectus and reference to the reports will be found in another column. A company has just been formed in Glasgow under favourable suprison for working the Gefail-y-Miners Copper Mines, at Maentwrog, in Merical Marchaelter, and the capital is nethabitre. The company is named after the mines, and the capital is nethabitre. The company is named after the mines, and the capital is nethabitre. The company is named after the mines, and the capital is nethabitre. The company is named after the mines, and the capital is nethable for the sett, and the great champion lode, 8 yards wide, can be used on the surface for more than 800 fathoms. Capt. Griffiths, of Maentwog, considers this lode to be almost identical in character to the Clogal loss but gold is to be a secondary consideration, the copper and aliver-lead loss in the company of the consideration of the consideration

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div.; at the 19s. 11d, in the 19s. 11d, in the 19s. 11d, in the 19s. 11d, in the bottom the bottom. North that at the nerroth, 11 to 5s. per share 0,0000, paid our remarks d not previocited their the shaft has our. The 60 is worth 25d, 25 a.6d, in 11d, two carried it san frey year, adds interesting been proposed to the 19s. 11d to 19s. 11d

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THE MINING JOURNAL.

of tin, for 2741. Ss. 1d., and had cleared about 501, worth of copper ore. After another mouth had elapsed they would have greater stamping power, which would enable them to return more tin. The number of hands employed was 66.

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The MINING JOURNAL.

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setting the mine. The sett has been favourably reported upon by Capt. is a sed others; and Captain Knapp has undertaken the management.

In MINE SHARE MARKET.—There is no perceptible recovery from ment depression in mining securities. Of course the somewhat unsuels state of the money market has much influence in keeping down pice of mining shares, and whenever such is the case those of larger candidous suffer nearly in proportion to their respective amounts. Furnata this, and the unsatisfactory news from America, which, as we said on former occasions, must always affect the sulphur trade, there are mann for the continued flatness of the shares of the Wicklow Copper (Company, for, with the exception of the probability that the next a possibly two, dividends may be injuriously affected by the fratristrage between our transatlantic cousins, these shares are now of the same intrinsic value as when, a few months since, they were by the same intrinsic value as when, a few months since, they were by the same intrinsic value as when, a few months since, they were shought at 60*l*; they offer, consequently, a good opportunity for safe smeat at the present price of from 39*l*. 10s. to 40*l*., at which some securable during this week, closing in demand at the lower rate, agreed the Mining Company of Ireland, though the company's full revenue is derived from lead and copper ores, not so much substitutions in price as sulphur or iron pyrites, have also, but in a segre, suffered by the dulness of the market, and changed hands at 11s. Many more would have been taken if holders had submitted to the reduction of 7s. 6d. or 5s. per share. Shares of smaller descripant of a more speculative character, and which are therefore still, asy, "marsed" by the original promoters and other parties who, but at time ago, pressed them on the attention of their friends and clients, apparently suffered least, quotations having been kept up by small account. Carysfort shares are reported as having been enquired for its (20s. paid); and Connorree

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the Fundale Mines (Isle of Man) quarterly meeting, on June 27, two stards a divisued of 20s, per share on the old shares, and 16s, per share on the old shares of the per share of th

of tin, for 2741. 8s. Id., and had cleared about 501, worth of copper ore. After another month had elapsed they would have greater stamping power, which would enable them to return more tin. The number of hands employed was 66.

At Grambler and St. Aubyn Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2864. 16s. 4d.; mine cost, April and May, 6364. 10s. 11d. = 9985. 7s. 3d. —Call made, May, 4864.; copper ore sold, 2144. 2s. 4d.: ieaving debit balances, 2985. 4s. 11d. A call of 14. per share was made.

At the Wheal Damsel meeting, on Monday, the accounts for the four months ending May showed a debit balance of 4484, 19s. 3d. A call of 30s. per share was made.

Details in another column.

At the Central Minera Mining Company meeting, to be held to-morrow, the 5th inst., the directors will make a call of 2s. per share.

At the Lelant Consols Mine meeting, on May 23, the accounts for three months ending Feb, showed a debit balance of 2954. 6s. 7d. A call of 14. per share was made. The purser produced reports from Capt. James Williams, the agent. Capt. R. James, agent of Mesars. Higgs and Son, Capt. N. Tredinnick, agent at Great Work, and Capt. Charles Thomas, manager of Dolcoath, and a recommendation from the committee that the engine be removed, and another 20 fathoms be sunk without delay on the new south lode; and, having been considered by the meeting (the estimated outlay for which will be 2000), it was resolved that the recommendation of the committee be received and adopted, and that a house be built on the fist-rod shaft, to take a 36-in, engine, as soon as possible, and the present engine removed there.

At West Wheal Tolgus annual meeting, on June 23, the accounts to the end of De., showed a debit balance of 3254. 19s. 7d., which is carried forward, and, by a supplemental account for the four months ending in April last, the balance against the mine is given at 4324. 6s. 6d. The loss on the 12 month' working was 51364. 8s. 1d. The agents' report is of a very satisfactory and encouraging

12 months they have opened an extensive piece of ground, and, into the description of the first severy reason to calculate on this becoming a valuable and permanent paying mine.

At the Fursdon Mining Company second annual general meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. L. H. Fitzgerald in the chair), the progress of the mine in the two years during which it has been worked was considered astisactory. It appeared from the report of the directors that since August last the returns had been more than sufficient to meet the working expenses. The stopes in the 11 fm. level, from which meet of the ore had come, show no appearance of falling; and in the 21 fm. level, which is opening out satisfactorily, the specimens of ore are of a higher value. The shaft is now being sunk below this level, but the ground is hard and progress slow. The highest price obtained for the ore was 71.18s., and the average of the whole not less than 61. per ton.

At the Wheal Vyvyau meeting, on June 23, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 3371. 10s. 5d.; mine cost, Feb., March, and April, 726f. 12s. 2d.; merchants' bills, &c., 361f. 18s. 4d.; does, 13f. 14s. 6d.—1939/13s. 5d.—Calls received, 686f. 0s. 11d.; tin sold, 274f. 8s. 1d.: leaving debit balance, 979f. 4s. 5d. The arrears of call amounted to 973f. 3s. Ac and 10 fl. per share was made. It was resolved that all shares upon which any calls made previous to this date remained unpaid on July 10 should be sold in the Stannaries Court without further notice. The report of Capt. J. Nicholls stated that in the past three months they had sold 4 tons 12 cwts. 2 qrs. 15 lbs.

At the Don Pedro (North del Rey) special meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. H. Haymen in the chair), an adjournent took place till the 23d inst., in consequence of the liness of Capt. Treloar, who has agreed to accept the management of the company. Details of the meeting appear in another column.

From Chili we learn that a recent discovery of silver lodes had been made in the district of Copiago, at a distance of about 24 miles from Pabellon, in the upper part of that river, which had aroused the hopes of large returns, and given fresh impulse to the languishing spirits of the miners, and to all business connected with that

Tanch of industry.

LEEDS, JULY 3.—The mining market has been brisk throughout the ceak, more enquiry has been made, and a better spirit is manifested. Quotations remain mm.—John Gerbhill and Co.

LEEDS, JULY 3.—During the past week a very large amount of business as been done in mining shares, especially in Wheal Prudence, Cornubia, Wensleydale, Theal Ludoott, North Hallenbeagle, and several others at advanced prices. The market strong, and likely to advance.—Edward Brook, Mining Broker, Brook-street.

Meal Ludcott, North Hallenbeagte, and several others at advanced prices. The market is strong, and likely to advance.—Edward Bacox, Mining Broker, Brook-street.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday the heaviness noticed in the market last week was increased by the arrival of 87 fresh ships, but holders did not press sales, and prices were maintained. Best house coal, 15s, 6d, to 16s, 6d.; seconds, 14s. to 15s.; Hartley's, 13s. 6d. to 15s.; manufacturers', 11s. to 13s. 6d.—On Wednesday 26 ships arrived. There was a more active enquiry for coals generally, at fully Monday's prices.—On Friday 30 ships arrived. There was a steady business in all descriptions of coal, at last day's prices. Hetton Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; South Hetton Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; Stewart's Wallsend, 16s.; Eden Main, 14s. 6d.; Hartley's, 13s. 6d. to 15s. per ton: 24 cargoes unsold; 50 ships at sea.

Importation of coals into London by sea in the month of June 904 ships, containing 271,194 tonz. Importation of coals into London by sea from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1,663,173 tons, being a decrease in the present year of 31,562 tons. Importation of coals into London by railways and canals in the month of June, 97,480 tons. Importation of coals into London by railways and canals, from January 1 to June 30, 672,583 tons, being a decrease in the present year of 176,524 tons.

The quantity of coal, cinders, and culm shipped constwise in the United Kingdom, from port to port, in the year 1861, was 10,992,597 tons, an increase of 270,000 tons over the previous year. The quantity of coal brought into the port of London in the year was 5,232,082 tons, an increase of 159,000 tons over 1860. The proportion arriving by inland conveyance is constantly increasing; in 1858 it was 1,213,463 tons; in 1861, 1,665,080 tons. The export of 1860. France took 1,452,208 tons in 1861.

Liverpool Coal Trade.—From the Coal Circular of Messrs. Platt we learn that the quantity of Cannel, coal, coke, and patent fuel shipped at Liverpool in June was 50,285 tons, and in the corresponding month of las

MINERAL LEASES.—A bill for the confirmation of certain titles granted by trustees was brought in by the Lord Chancellor, and read a first time in the House of Lords on Thursday; the most important feature in the bill, so far as our readers are concerned, is that it amends the law relating to the granting of mineral leases.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF METALLIC MINES.—We understand that Lord Kinnaird, the Chairman of Her Majesty's Commissioners for enquiring into the condition of persons employed in mines not under the provisions of the Coal Mine Inspection Act, has taken up his residence at Camborne for the summer, in order to ascertain from actual and continued observation the true condition of the miners in that locality, one of the principal mining districts in Cornwall.

principal mining districts in Cornwall.

Brattice Staffs.—Although the bill for rendering the provision of two outlets to all mines compulsory has passed through the House of Commons without opposition, it is thought by some that an attempt will be made by the coalowners to obtain some material amendments in the House of Lords; we believe, however, that the extent of the modifications to be attempted will be limited to the making of a few verbal amendments where the bill is considered to be ambiguous. Indeed, it can scarcely be, supposed that the Lords would lend themselves to mutilate a bill by which less than 500 colliers owners will have to incur expense to efford ordinary projection to colliery owners will have to incur expense to afford ordinary protection to their workmen, whilst the number of working colliers is nearly 250,000.

TRADE MARKS BILL.—This bill passed through Committee in the House of Commons yesterday, verbal amendments only being made. Mr. Roebuck proposed a registration of trade marks, but was opposed by Mr. ROBDUCK proposed a registration of trade marks, but was opposed by Mr. Milner Gibson, who stated that the committee which had enquired into that subject had come to the conclusion that it would not be wise for the present to attempt a registration of trade marks, however desirable it might be to consider that point at a future time. After some further conversation the amendment was withdrawn. On the motion of Mr. Roebuck, the Attorney-General assented to the introduction of a clause protecting the rights of the Cutiers' Company of Hallamshire. The bill was then passed, and ordered to be reported.

THE MERSEY, IRWELL, &C., PROTECTION BILL, the object of which, as it will be remembered, is to prevent manufacturers from choking the streams by throwing their ashes and refuse therein, was read a second time in the Commons yester-terday; the numbers on the division being—for the second reading, 97; against it, 48,—majority, 49.

GLASGOW, JULY I.—It is not without some feeling of regret that, in issuing our Midsummer report of the Scotch Pig-Iron Trade, we are unable to give expression to any more hopeful views regarding its immediate prospects than what we have from time to time conveyed in our reports this year; but, if we have hitherto been correct in our migivings while all was uncertain as to the tide of war in the Far West, we are little likely to change our opinion now, when, notwithstanding all that has been accomplished by the Federals, so little has been done towards effecting a settlement of that confict which unfortunately is the more it is plucked the more ineradicable does it appear to grow. Throughout the past month the tendency in our market was towards lower prices, notwithstanding the great most the tendency in our market was towards lower prices, notwithstanding the great in favour of buyers. Once or twice a firmer tone was imparted to the market by the question of labour presenting difficulties of adjustment at some works in the neighbour agreement of the produce derived therefron, it must be borne in mind that great the produce derived therefron, it must be borne in mind that great had a specific to the number of furnaces in blast, and the produce derived therefron, it must be borne in mind that great had been so much augmented that mere numbers of furnaces, by which the productive power has been so much augmented that mere numbers of furnaces, by which the productive power has been so much augmented that mere numbers of furnaces, by the contract of the produce derived therefron, it must be borne in mind that great.

maces in blast afford no safe criterion of the production at one period as compared wish another. At this moment there are 118 furnaces in blast, producing fully 20,000 tons per week; the shipments for the six months of this year average 11,386 tons per week, the local consumption against 20,000 tons production, leaving an excess of 2000 tons per week to be added to our stock, which is now reckoned at 560,000 tons, irrespective of what is held dot to cour stock, which is now reckoned at 560,000 tons, irrespective of what is held by the Carron Company. These figures are as near the truth as we can arrive at; and, while they fully justify the visws we have often expressed regarding the power that supply will exercise over demand, they in no way justify the notion that demand will never again overtake supply. There are more reasons than one, patent to all, wherewith to account for the present unfavourable position of the iron trade, and as they are not of an irremediable character, it is fair to infer that, when removed, our trade will flourish yet again. The shipments last month were—Foreign, 18,188, coastwise 28,861 = 47,174; against foreign 28,668, coastwise 30,869 = 59,187 tons. And from Jan. 1to June 24, 298,463, against 599,544 tons in corresponding returns last year, leaving a difference of 6091 tons in favour of last year. The prices to-day are, for n.n., warrants, 52a. cash, and 52a. 7d. three months open; for No. 1, g.m.b., 51s. 6d.; No. 3 50s., cash on shipment.—Andrew Woodnow and Son.

The National Association for the Benefit of British Minera, provisionally

The National Association for the Benefit of British Miners, provisionally

BRYNNA GWYNNON COLLIERIES AND IRON MINES,—This property was

	LEAD ORES.
	Sold on the 26th June.
Mines.	Tons. Price per ton. Purchasers.
Cem Clicen	814 £12 10 0 E. Tregilgas.
Wheal Mary Ann	Sold on the 28th June 8tock & Co.
ditto	45 11 18 0 Sims, Willyams, & Co.
	Sold on the 30th June.
Dyliffe	
ditto	
Tassan	
ditto	20 11 16 6 Newton, Keates, & Co.
East Logylas	70 12 4 6 Walker, Parker, & Co.
Glogfach	60 15 13 6 ditto
Cwmystwith	Sold on the 1st July. Sims, Willyams, & Co.
Minera	
ditto	100 11 19 6 Locke, Blackett, & Co.
ditto	
ditto	
ditto	
	Sold on the mine.
North Porthilly	2 11 15 6 Treffry's Executors.
ditto	
	BLACK TIN.
Man	Sold on the 28th June. c. q. lbs. Price per ton. Amount. Purchasers.
Mines. Tons Basset and Grylls. 22	
Gt. Wh. Busy 11 Wheal Prospidnick 3 1	7 0 15 643 0 11-Danbuz & Co.
Whom I lospiumek o	Sold on the 2d July.
Wheal Grylls 25	11 3 21 63 2 6 1615 16 0-R. Michell & Co.
TIMCROFT Tin Ore for	the month of May realised 13301. 3s. 11d.
	re for the month of May (computed 19 tons) realised 1985!. 15s.
	COPPER ORES
DRAKE WALLS Tin Or	COPPER ORES.
DRAKE WALLS Tin Or	LIVERPOOL, ex Thomas Blythe and Euphrates
Drake Walts Tin Or	t Liverroot, ex Thomas Blythe and Euphrates Tons. Price per ton. Purchasers
Drake Walls Tin Or	LIVERPOOL, ex Thomas Blythe and Euphrates  Tons. Price per ton. Purchasers.  13 2 0 C. Lambert.  63 12 16 0 Vivian 4 Sons.
Drake Walls Tin Or Sold at	LIVERTOOL, ex Thomas Blythe and Euphrates   Tons.   Price per ton.   Purchasers.   63
DRAKE WALLS Tin On Sold at Lot 1	LIVERPOOL, ex Thomas Blythe and Euphrates  Tons. Price per ton. Furchasers.  63
Sold at Lot 1	LAVERFOOL, ex Thomas Blythe and Euphrates Tons. Price per ton. Furchasers. 63
Drake Walls Tin Or  Sold at  Lot 1 2 3 4 5 6 6 7	LIVERPOOL, ex Thomas Blythe and Euphrates  Tons. Price per ton. Furchasers.  65
Sold at Lot 1	LIVERPOOL, ex Thomas Blythe and Euphrates  Tons. Price per ton. Furchasers.  65
Sold at Lot 1	LAVERTOOL, ex Thomas Blythe and Euphrates Tons. Price per ton. Furchasers. 63

COPPER ORES.
Sampled June 18, and sold at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne, July 3.

	ons.			-1	Mines. Tons. Price.	
algamated l	117	£0		6		•
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		6	. 1	6	ditto 35 14 11	
*********	82	3	14	6	North Roskear [Enys 77 8 13	0
********	80			6	ditto 19 2 0	
		4	- 8	0	Basset 3 14	0
**********	52	3	14	6	Pendaryes 35 4 18	6
	78	2	11	0	East Basset 74 6 18	6
	59	8	14	ě	ditto 48 8 6	6
		6	12	0	ditto 32 8 10	0
	85	- 6	0	6	Wheal Basset 53 7 3	6
		3	17	6	ditto 42 6 3	6
*********	50	8	7		ditto 30 6 8	6
*********	49	4	4	0	ditto 91 7 4	8
*********	38	0	11	6	East Pool 73 3 16	
		5	11	6	ditto 62 4 1	
	60	3	7	0	North Crofty 60 1 0	0
		7	15	6	ditto 54 5 16	
	46	5	3	6	Tolcarne 37 6 0	0
	45	4	0	6	ditto 36 8 5	0
		7	7	6		
		6	8	0	Tresavean 37 1 15	0
	38	10	9	6	ditto 8 2 8	6
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	30		0		North Frances 25 6 15	0
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Clifford Amalgam. 807 ... £4810 18 0 | East Pool ... 135 ... £ 531 17 €
West Seton ... 433 ... 2286 5 6 | North Crofty ... 114 ... 374 11 0
South Tolgus ... 269 1401 4 6 | Tolcarne ... 73 ... 411 0 0
South Frances ... 193 1825 2 6 | West Stray Park ... 70 ... 418 5 0
Wheal Seton, &c. ... 179 1801 17 0 | Treasvean ... 45 ... 84 3 0
North Roskear, &c. 177 1038 7 0 | Wheal Harriett ... 31 ... 140 5 6
East Basset ... 154 1040 1 0 | North Frances ... 25 ... 168 15 0
Wheal Basset ... 146 ... 379 12 0 | 

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASE	ount	
Vivian and Sons£189	. 2	
Freeman and Co 96	6	
Grenfell and Sons 626 380		
	i	
		- 7
MERSON RUG ENERGENOM		
Bankart and Sons	16	
Conner Miners' Company	4	
Charles Lambert 232 87	3	
Sweetland and Co 16%		- 1
	-	-
Total	4	

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth,—Mines and parcels
—East Carn Brea 455—West Basset 420—Alfred Consols 283—Par Consols 267—Wheal
Margery 213—Treworls 177—Tolvadden 154—Copper Hill 145—Wheal Agar 120—
West Alfred Consols 96—North Basset 94—South Creaver 93—Wheal Buller 786—East
Rosewarne 72—Wheal Trevelyan 45—South Carn Brea 28—Trumpet Consols 3.—Total
2722 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and per-cels.—Devon Great Consols 1918—East Caradon 450—Phomix Mines 427—Marke Val-ley 385— Hingston Down 369—Great Wheal Martha 285—Holmbush, 221—Bedford United 214—Lady Bertha 160—Wheal Friendship 146—East Wheal Russell 140—Wheal Emma 134—Keitly Bray 120—South Bedford 110—Gunnis Lake (Clitters) 100—Yarner 77—Bampfylde 57—Brock wood 57—Gawton 45—Fursdon 31—Hawkmoor 30—5446 tons.

1					FI	RST SAL	LE	11	N .	ULY			_					
Year	ALL WARDS	Tons.	91)	Prod		Amou	mt.			Stan	dard		Ore	opper		Jake	cop.	
		0004		all		£16.501	1	6		£127	18 0		£85	19 0		£98	0	
1802	*********	200 K	•••	417	***	17 660		ñ		197	16 0		85	16 0	-	107	10	
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1854	**********	2791		0.74		17,010	19	2		140	20 4	44	104	14 0	**	100	-	
1855	********	2854		678		19,961		0		190	Ar s	•	204	44 0	**	107	70	
1856	*********	2849		736														
1857	*********	9860	1	454		16,907	- 6	-6										
1001	*********	9400	**	067							7 6		. 83	17 0		107	10	
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1859	********	3415		. 2		31,100	**	v		104	15 6	4	94	16 0		109	10	
1860	**********	3187		678		18,422	10			134	10 (		90	40 0	**	000		

The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper paid to the miner.

Ju

# THE RIVER TAMAR COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). Capital £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each, paid in full, of which upwards of 7500 have been already allotted.

ALFRED SMEE, Esq., F.R.S., Finabury-circus.
OFFICES,—No. 10a, KING'S ABMS YARD, MOORGATE STREET.

OFFICES,—No. 10a, KING'S ARMS YARD, MOORGATE STREET.

The River Tamar Copper Mine is situated in the parish of Calstock, in the county of Corrawall, on the Cornish side of and adjoining the River Tamar, and is surrounded by dividend-paying mines, joining on its eastern boundary the Overon Great Consols at the River Tamar, which has aiready sold ore of upwards of £1,000,000 starting in value; and at the south east it nearly joins the Bedford United, which has been a dividend-paying mine for years; its southern boundary joins the old Gunnis Lake sett, which divided a quarter of a million among the adventurers; and in the western part of the sett it touches at one point the Hingston Down Mine, which has aiready sold upwards of £90,000 worth of ore; and at another the Clitter's adit, which has lately made insportant discoveries of copper at the very boundary of the River Tamar Mine.

The works are now being prosecuted by an adit level, which has been driven into the hill 180 fms., and from this point south 134 fms., to intersect at least four lodes which are known to exist in that part of the mine, and which, from all the geological indications, give the highest promise of being remunerative. Within the last few weeks one of these lodes has been met with at the depth of about 50 fms. from the surface, from 3 to 4 ft. wide, consisting chiefly of spar and capal, with some very rich copper ore, but the value of this lode cannot be determined before it has been more fully laid open; a level is now being driven eastward and westward on this lode, which, so far as seen, looks very promising; its bearing is about 10° south of east, with an underlien orotherity of shout 2½ ft. per fathom.

The directors are now about to issue the unallotted shares; and prospectuses, with reports recently made by Oapt. Jass. Richards, chief mining engineer of the Devon Great Consols Mine, and others, may be had at the offices of the company, and all applications by present adventurers in the River Tamar Mining Company with have precedene.

# GEFAIL-Y-MINERS COPPER MINES (LIMITED). SITUATED IN MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

Capital, £12,000, in 12,000 shares of £i enc.
10s. per share payable on allotment.
(With power to increase.)

No future call to exceed 5s. per share, at intervals of not less than six months.

The liability of each shareholder is expressly limited to the amount of shares subscribed for.

of shares subscribed for.

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Bankers—The City of Giasgow Bank.

SOLIGITORS—Messrs, M'Grigor, Stevenson, and Fieming, 136, St. Vincent-street.

INTERIM SECRETARIES AND BOGGRES—Messrs. Kerr, Anderson, and Brodie,

132, St. Vincent-street.

#### PROSPECTUS

This company is formed for the purpose of working the rich copper mines of Gefally-Miners, situate in the Mignant Mountain, in the parish of Maentwrog, Merionethshire, North Wales, within a mile of the high road from Bala to Festinion, with easy
access to the shipping port of Formados, about 12 miles distant, and is held under
lease from the Grown for a period of 21 years, subject to asmall minimum rent, merging
into a royalty of one-twelfth.

shire, North Wales, within a mile of the high road from Bals to Festinion, with easy socess to the shipping port of Fortmadoe, about 12 miles distant, and is held under lease from the Crown for a period of 21 years, subject to asmall minimum rent, merging into a royalty of one-twelfth.

The set is very extensive, consisting of 250 acres, and the geological formation of the locality is highly congenial for the production of rich mineral deposits, being composed of argiliascous schiat, grey cluvan, carbonate of imme, &c. Savvarl valuable iodes traverse the sett, and the great champion lode, 5 yards wide, can be traced on the surface through the entire length to the extent of upwards of 800 from. Considerable operations have been carried on to develope the resources and prove the value of this property, and several tons of yellow copper ore, or fich quality, with argentiferous lead, have been the result of these explorations.

A level has been driven under a great champion quartz lode, about 8 yards wide, running east and west, and dipping north, containing rich goesan, mundic, with traces of other metals, and spotted throughout with rich copper ore. This level has been driven about 40 fms. through a kindiy slate rock, under the footwall of the lode, covered over in many places with green carbonate of copper, leaving the lode itself untouched till within 5 fms. of the end, where a cross-cut has been driven about 8 yards, and nearly through the lode, mixed throughout with rich copper ore and mundic, and towards the end in a feispar matrix, with a fine mixture of argentiferous lead, of which this vein, it is expected, will also be largely productive. It is remarked by Capt. Criffiths, of Maentwrog, one of the eminent mining engineers by whom this property has been inspected, that the character of this champion lode is almost identical with that of the celebrated Clogau Mine, near Doigelly, a few miles distant, which has for some time past been producing with a few hands, and with imperfect machinery, upwards of 40 i

THE TORBANEHILLAR MINE RALL.—

Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, of Torbanehill, are desirous of products thereof, as paraffine oil, solid paraffine, &c. Their agents will be guaranteed against all consequences flowing from the operation of the allegad patent right of Mr. James Young, of the Bathquate Chemical Works, the fact being, that while Mr. Young's pretended patent is applicable to coals only, the Torbanehill Mineral, which is not coal of any kind, is nowise affected thereby. No doubt, Mr. James Young pronounces this mineral to be coal, and to fall under his patent, is applicable to coals only, the Torbanehill Mineral, which is not coal of any kind, is nowise affected thereby. No doubt, Mr. James Young pronounces this mineral to be coal, and to fall under his patent, is applicable to that on judicial decision has ever been pronounced in this country as to the nature of the celebrated mineral in question; while all the judicial, as well as the scientific and facal decisions, many in number as they have been, which have been pronounced on the Continent have declared this Torbanehill Mineral not to be coal, nor liable to pay duty as coal, or be claimed as coal in competition with a company dealing in materials other than coal. It is significant that no acknowledged coal is anywhere throughout the wide world distilled for paraffine oil, &c., to be sold and used commercially; and it is very significant, that Mr. James Young has no patent right, or right at all, to pronounce judicially, or authoritatively, that this peculiar mineral, generally known by the name of the Torbanehill Mineral, is coal, and therefore falls under his patent, and therefore passes, in its valuable or oil-producing qualities, away from the proprietors over to him, the said James Young. His calain is must gratuitous, wanton, and injurious; it might be said, most impertiment also.

The Torbanehill mineral, as to be supplied by Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, will be equal.

ment also.

The Torbanshill mineral, as to be supplied by Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, will be equal to the very best obtained in Torbanshill, while it is well known that the Torbanshill mineral, as got in the lands of Torbanshill themselves, is decidedly superior to the mineral obtained from the continuation, or quasi-continuation, of the same stratum into the adjoining properties of Roghead, Gowkstane, Folkemmer, &c., the Torbanshill, being much thicker in the seam, and richer as a producer gaseous and oily materials than the same mineral as it exists in any of the surrounding transmitter.

roperties.

The advertisers will leave it to others to proclaim, and to prove, that the oils obtain
ment is famous Torbanehill mineral (which is the only material used by Mr. You from this famous Torbanehill mineral (which is the only material used by Mr. Young in his Paraffine Oll Works) are superior, in their own way, to all other oils, whether got from the common bitaminous shales or schiats of this country or the Continent, or from the disprings or wells of the (dis)United States, or of Canada. The truth concerning the dangerousness of some "Yankee notions" about the American parafine oils is beginning to be extensively known.

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Part III, July 1.

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# Notices to Correspondents.

• Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regular filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

DEFUNCT COMPANIES.—Under this heading, the St. John's United Copper and Lead Mining Company of Newfoundland has been represented in the Times some months back. The secretary of the company, however, contradicted it a week after, stating that in affairs of the St. John's Copper and Lead Mining Company rendered it a successful undertaking. May I ask why the annual meeting has not taken place before this time, as it was due last March? And why the balance-sheet is not issued before this time?

—A SHAREHOLDER.

—A SHAMEROLDER.

III.—I shall be glad to be informed, through the Journal, if there is any news from the Mwyndy Iron Ore Company, and the Victoria (London) Gold-Mining Company? The first named company are asiesp. I presume; and the latter (having secured the first and second calls) have not condescended as yet to enlighten the shareholders even as to whether there is any mine in existence, much less to state what is being done with it. East del Rey is also quiet.—INGUERE.

it. East del Rey is also quiet.—INQUIRER. dinner in Interaction was directed to the Irish Mine Share Market. Your correspondent's remarks, I regret to say, are but too true, as regards the manner in which legitimate mineral properties are too frequently injured by delastive reports. However, I was not prepared to hear that the "Dhurode Mine is progressing favourably;" it seems, and it is generally believed, that the Dhurode esti, it effectually managed, would turn up a prize—but it is also chought, and no doubt with the best of reason, that the proprietor of Dhurode could never invest 101. to better advantage than to get a faithful report of that mine, and ascertain how it is managed, and the workings are really progressing, from a respectable and competent mine agont.—OBERVER.

competent mine agont.—OBERVER.
WHERL CRESON.—It will be observed that at the Wheal Crebor the holing to the old workings has been effected without accident, notwithstanding that they were filled with water to the extent sufficient to flood the more recent workings to above the point of holing for 6 fathoms. The probability is that, unless precautions were observed, a serious disaster, like one we have lately had to deplore, would have been the consequence, therefore too much credit cannot be given to the directors here, for their care in constantly keeping a proper borer-hole before the drivage.—A SHARRHOLDER: July 4.

THE TIN TRADE.—In my remarks of last week respecting the Banca sale of the there was a typographical error, which I trust you will correct. The difference in the Banca sale of 1861 and 1862 should have been 11.5s. per ton, not 1s. &d.; and the difference in price the miners are getting for their ore should have been 51.5s., not 61.10s.—William Lelean: July 4.

CORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—I have often thought it very extraordinary that the gentlemen who profess to guide us novices into mines of sterling worth never bestow a passing glance at this mine; of course, they each ride their own hobbies, and, no doubt, believe all they say and write about them—for instance, Mr. Batters and East Carn Brea have now almost become household works; Mr. Cooke and Wheal Moyle and Wheal Grylls are inseparably united; while many others have likewise their favourite mines. Grylis are inseparably united; while many others have likewise their favourits mines I suppose to touch upon, without noticing the one alluded to, though last week it rose in value 50 per cent.; within the last month a rise has taken place of quite cent. per cent., and entirely from its own merits, though not one of the mining fraternity (Mr. Lane excepted) have noticed it. I now, however, come to my object in penning this, which is nothing more or less than to advise shareholders in this mine to hold on still. No. 2 tin lode is on the eve of being cut, and, from what I can hear from parties best able to judge, there does not seem much doubt of its being cut rich. What will the present price have to do with the shares if this be so ?—A BHAREROLDER,

the present price have to do with the shares if this be so ?—A BHARMENGLER.

THE AUSTRALIAN MINES,—May I beg the insertion of the following reply to the letter from "A Shareholder," in the Journal of last week. If, in writing any letter of June 17, I had been actuated by the interested motives accribed to me, I should have stated at once what, indeed, must be evident to all who have any knowledge of mining operations, that the carrying of coal 165 miles to smelt copper ore of 16 per cent. produce would be a ruinous undertaking. It appears, however, that the Scottish Australian Mining Company intend smelting with wood. But other companies, much nearer the coast, and producing ore of a higher percentage, smelt with wood without any satisfactory result. About the 5 per cent, ore there must be some misunestrainding, These ores can only be used profitably in Australia when mixed with those of a high percentage, which brings us back to the question of average produce. "A Shareholders" reasoning about the word "enormous" is ingenious, but unsound. As amount which would be enormous as a single item of expenditure would be insignificant as a profit spread over the entire capital. His statement that the cost of the coal and its carriage would have to be considered as so much clear profit to the company is obviously erromeous; the cost of the wood, and the expense of cutting and carrying it, would have to be deducted from the amount. The railway of which he speaks must be the one running south-west from Sydney; if so, it would be useless as regards the Cadiangullong Mine.—AUSTALLAN.

"Evan Horekins, F.G.S., is now in Ireland, and letters will reach him addressed to

Mr. Evan Horkins, F.G.S., is now in Ireland, and letters will reach him addre the Imperial Hotel, Dublin.

ORIGIN OF COAL.—In my letter on this subject, in last week's Journal, in the 23d line from top, instead of "transferred into silver," please to read "transferred into silver "— an error no doubt arising from my imperfect writing.—S. B. Roorns: 3, Railwaystreet, Newport, Monmouthshire, July 2.

Unservisers is America.—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain
the Mining Journal by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal towns of
the United States. Mr. Trilbner, of Paternoster-row, is the London agent, and sends
parcols by every mail to the principal booksellers and news agents there,

With the Journal of June 14 we published a Supplemental which contains—the Australian Mining News—Advertion Machinery and Apparatus employed in Mining—the New ture of Rocks, by Mr. Evan Hopkins—Caps. Charles The others on the Sanitary Condition of Miners—Plan and Seni Wheal Neptune, and other valuable information.

Wheal Neptune, and other valuable information.

With the Journal of May 17 we gave a Supplimental Supplies contains—Mr. Phillips's paper "On Gold Mining, and the Guill coveries made since 1851," as read at the Society of Ars, who Discussion thereon; the Bearix Tin Mining District; the Renews from Australasia; Copper Mining on Lake Superior; the West from Australasia; Copperior on Lake Superior; the West from Australasia; Copperior on Lake Superior;

# THE MINING JOURNA

Bailway and Commercial Gazette."

LONDON, JULY 5, 1862.

The Board of Trade returns for the month, and the five month, as May 31, are encouraging, as respects the exports of the United light especially with reference to the mining industry of the country. Fix longer period of this year the total declared value is 47,545,2881, as 49,780,5321. in 1861, which is a decrease of 2,235,2941, and a fall in regard to 1860, of 5,238,2971.; when the aggregate was set for 52,783,5351. For the shorter period, the month, the total this par 11,298,5871., as compared with 11,206,0701. in May, 1861, as in 10,949,1881.; being, consequently, an excess in favour of May, 1892,5171. in the one case, and of 349,3991. in the other. Under the of cotton there is a deficiency of 770,8491., which can be easily seen for, considering the state of matters in America; but in almost all the items there is an increase, more or less. In arms and guapowhy is items there is an increase, more or less. In arms and gunoval is also an excess, "owing to the readiness," as the Times justly reads the United States, while they shut out by a prohibitory tanfi early article of beneficent intercourse, to give us their custom for the ammutual destruction."

mutual destraction."

While there is a general decrease in the balance for the five mental already stated, it is important to find there is an increase in all me connected with mining, excepting machinery and steel; the former 93,3334., and the latter 55,1004. less than 1861—together, 184 which being deducted from 717,4454., the aggregate excess of the items, gives a balance of 569,0124. in favour of this year. These the five months of 1862 is 10,866,2194., against 10,297,2074 in 180.

The interchange in the precious metals and bullions, between the other countries, shows a balance against us for the month, but seem for the five months. For the month the exports amounted to 2,244, and the imports to 1,973,8564., so that the shipments exceeded these by 1,282,4494.; while for the five months the exports were get

and the imports to 1,973,856*L*, so that the shipments exceeded then by 1,282,449*L*; while for the five months the exports were ap 9,584,863*L*, and the imports 10,416,822*L*, or an excess in favors ports of 831,959*L*. During the five months we have received 2.83 from Australia, 2,545,450*L* from Mexico, and 2,457,431*L* from the U States—together 7,861,060*L*; and exported only 26,643*L* against this which was sent to the United States. From the Hans Towns we is 1,068,400*L*, and forwarded only 63,447*L*; on the other side w 2,601,442*L* to France, against 680,059*L* received; and 4,324,473*L* and China, for 2477*L* imported.

The bill for consolidating the law relating to Public Compan now passed through the House of Commons, and on Monday wat first time in the Upper House, where (as it contains scarce) and verbal amendments of the Consolidation Bill which passed the now passed through the House, where (as it contains scarcely me verbal amendments of the Consolidation Bill which passed the the session of 1860, but was thrown out in the Commons, owing a sure of business) it is not likely to be materially altered. The new feature in the bill is the introduction of the principle of "hind rantee," according to which the confidence usually felt by erdine cured, whilst the shareholders are as completely protected as under isting limited system—indeed, the advantage of the "limit by gus system appears to be that the shareholders and creditors are equal tected. We apprehend that the working of a company hinted rantee will be this:—A certain amount of stock will be raised as capital, each subscriber undertaking (in proportion to the amount of the working capital subscribed by him;—thus, appear members to combine to form a company requiring 10,000l, without all, each would undertake to contribute, besides the 100l, required the working capital; 50l, in the event of the company being we lineare companies could, of course, carry on business upon the goonly, without a working capital; and in the case of other on the working capital could be raised by the issue of (say) Il, she shareholder undertaking to contribute 10s, per share (beyond the event of the company being wound-up. We opine that an impetus could be given to joint-stock companies than is given by posed law, power being given to the company to obtain payment from an individual trader. We shall take opportunity of com menting fully upon the provisions of the Act, opportunity of commenting fully upon the provisions of the Act, opportunity of commenting fully upon the provisions of the Act, opportunity of commenting fully upon the provisions of the Act, opportunity of commenting fully upon the provisions of the Act, o

Wheat mines to ever the case, inasing companies—the correct view of the case, inasing and ever to wind-up companies—the Bankruptcy all power to wind-up companies—the England and Ireland, the Court of Session is Scotland, and England and Ireland, the Court of Session is Scotland, and England and Ireland, the Court of Chancery will, it is true, have of the Act, though the Court of Chancery will, it is true, have of the Act, though the Court of Bankruptcy for the district transfer the jurisdiction to the Court of Bankruptcy for the district the company's registered office is situated. The sole difference is the company is registered office is situated the company is the right to present a proper in the right to present transfer the jurisdiction to the Court of Bankrupter for the the company's registered office is situated. The sole difference was a creditor as well a contributory will have the right to present a winding-up order, which order would certainly not be generally or the court unless the circumstances of the case justified it.

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IRONMAKING WITHOUT FUEL. When it was first an IRONMAKING WITHOUT FUEL.—When it was into the stated, upon no meaner authority than that of Her Majasty six stated, upon no meaner authority than that of Her Majasty six that the alleged new invention had been preconceived by an Arthur and the state of the state of the state of the state of the works in question, has recently patents and state of the works in question, has recently patents an area as may be periods of the works in question, has recently patents an invention, which has in the production of a superior har or wroughto for cat-sized in large sized in the production of a superior har or wrought from cat-sized in large sized quality to that produced by the direct decarbonisation of crude species is undergone the pudding process, has been purified by the species in undergone the pudding process, has been purified by the explain of substantial process in the sized for the state of 1862.

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# THE TORBANEHILL MINERAL.

THE TORBANEHILL MINERAL.

Milmburgh and Bathgate Railway promises soon to become the service trace, the restar proportions of the submitted in the pudding process, in the less having previously been estantiated. He wild imaginations of railway speculators in 1845—at first, of the vivid imaginations of railway speculators in 1845—at first, of the vivid imaginations of railway speculators in 1845—at first, of the vivid imaginations of railway speculators in 1845—at first, of the vivid imaginations of railway speculators in 1845—at first, of the vivid imaginations of railway speculators in 1845—at first, of the vivid imaginations of railway speculators in 1846—at first, of the vivid imaginations of railway speculators in 1846—at first, of the celebrated paraffine oil manufacture from the Torbauchill so it the most satisfactory feeder of the Edinburgh and Glasgow of the celebrated paraffine oil manufacture from the Torbauchill so the state of the celebrated paraffine oil manufactures have began to make expenses the sid-producing qualities of the bituminous shales, which lie the profus of the line. Encouraged by Mr. James are seen the sid-producing qualities of the bituminous shales, which lie the profus of the line nearer Edinburgh, though with what profit is to be proved. It is interasting to note that the seat of these varies are been supported to the district are the prevalent of the producing particular to the producing the support of the side of the district are the prevalent of the producing and the seat of the district are the prevalent of the producing and the seat of the district are the prevalent of the producing and the producing and

# ON THE ORIGIN AND FORMATION OF COAL.

sent meeting of the North of England Institute of Mining Engisper was read on this subject by Mr. WILLIAM GREEN, jun., of
Last week the essay was issued as a portion of the Society's
tions," along with the paper on the Hartley Colliery, contributed
tong, along with the paper on the Hartley Colliery, contributed
tong Baker Forster, and which we epitomised in the Journal of
Mr. Green commences by stating that—

Mr. Green commences by stating that—

Mr. Marsar. Reid, Rurst, and Wood, I think it would be only ger
smaller to collect in one paper the opinions of different scientific men upon

sens of the various deposits and formations, including the formation of coal

single. Mr.

the extensivence formation has taken for its deposition a series of specific power of grasping.

The same of coal have, for the most part, been composed of soft-tissued, been an extensive process of the same of coal have, for the most part, been composed of soft-tissued, and the series sense process of the series sense of the word, have at all entered into their community of the series sense in the Portland dirt-bed; we find them at Parkfield and the sense of the series sense of the sense of th

THE MINIG JOURNAL.

"3.—I think we may safely assume that coal seams are the product of a dense vegetation submerged in size. They may, also, in part have originated from vegetable matter drifted into seas of deposit; but I must confeas that I do not lean to this theory. Referring to Lyell's secount of the Mississip (oppress awamps, I can well believe that an unusual flood in a river running through a swamp of this description would overtoot the bedge which had hitherto prevented the sediment of the river from being deposited in the swamp, and thus leave a deposit after subsiding, which we find in the shape of bands so frequently in the coal seams.

"I would here hazard an explanation of the danty, or charcoal, bands, also so common in seams. Supposing a fire passed over these swamps in the dry season, similar to the American prairie fires, would not a danty band result?

"4.—In considering the connection of our adjoining coal fields, as the Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland, and Glasgow, I am of opinion that we ought to presume that they have been simultaneously crested, unless we have strong evidence to the contrary. At the time of their development all the operations of Nature were upon a grand scale; hence to have created small detached coal fields, as it were piece-meal, would have been an exception to the order of things at that epoch. Difference of level, difference of quality, gaps and mountain ranges between the coal fields, I hold are not sufficient data to authorise the option that the coal fields I have named are not of contemporary formation. We have seem in some of the extracts already referred to abundant causes to account for apparent discrepancies.

"The difference in the quality of seams of coal, and even of the same seam, resulting from their having parted with their hydrogen, oxygen, and other volatile ingredients, is rather a curious subject, and is deserving of further investigation. Probably the superincumbent strats immediately above a seam will be found to have much to do the word of th

Mining by "Long Wall."—At a meeting of the Institute of Engineers in Scotland, Mr. William Alexander, the Government Inspector of Coal Mines, read an interesting paper on this subject. The long wall system, he says, when properly carried out is simply the excavation of a large block or pillar of coal, the "winning" out walls being the only parts where shearings or cuttings require to be made. The roadways and the openings along the face of the coal, where the workmen are employed, are maintained by buildings of stone obtained from the roof or pavement of the mine. He then points out the principal precautions necessary to secure the successful working of the system. An animated discussion followed the reading of the paper, in which Messrs. Alexander, the President, A. Simpson, Forrester, McCall, W. M. Neilson, Lawrie, D. Moore, and others took part. It was admitted that by its use the whole of the coal could be removed, but that in some cases it was not economic to employ it. With respect to the economy of the system, Mr. Alexander says:—

"I am not an alarmist regarding the duration of our coal fields, but I do think that sufficient attention has not been directed to the economising of them. By some of the present modes of working a large amount of our meet valuable and easily obtained seams are being rapidly exhausted; not by working them out, but by leaving from a fourth and upwards buried in the mine. It is in vain to urge that this is a question for collier, owners alone, with them it is simply a matter of business; they lesse their fields, and in many cases are compelled to work upon this extravagant system; their profits are not interesting the engagement of the properties of conomising mineral fields, lit it involves a more expensive mode of working, is not so much a matter for the lesses of nines to consider as it is for manufacturers and the general public. I hold, therefore, that the principle of economy upon which from a half to a fourth of many of our valuable and easily obtained seams are at presen

How to Prevent Accidents in Collieries.—We have already alluded to the very excellent treatise upon the prevention of accidents in coal mines recently issued by Mr. Matthias Dunn, the Government Inspector of Collieries for Northumberland and Durham, and from the undoubted value of Mr. Dunn's opinion upon all matters connected with colliery workings, we again take the opportunity of recommending the pamphlet to the perusal of both colliery managers and colliers. To guard against miscellaneous accidents it is, of course, impossible to give any general rules, but in referring to shaft accidents, falls of roof, and explosions he gives in a very small space a vast amount of valuable information. His remarks upon the general arrangements of the pit are likewise well worthy of perusal, and we do not hesitate to state that if Mr. Dunn's rules were acted upon the number of deaths in collieries would be materially lessened. How to PREVENT ACCIDENTS IN COLLIERIES .- We have already al

#### COAL MINING IN WALES. THE ELY-MERTHYR COLLIERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The prospectus of this company is in circulation, together with a plan of the estate and the reports thereon of Messrs. M. Gildroy Stewart, Bedminster, Bristol; Arthur O. Davies, Newport, Monmouthshire; sad Henry J. M'Culloch, of York; accompanied with a geological section of the locality of the colliery, From these it appears that the estate is extremely rich in excellent coal suited for various purposes, also fire-clay and ironstone of superior quality. The Ely Valley Rallway runs through the estate, the mouth of the adit being nearly on a level with it, several of the coal measures having thus expended upon. This railway is a branch of the South Wales line, which it joins at the population of the coal the same stream of the coal measures having thus being nearly on a level with it, several of the coal measures having thus expended to have under its entire surface a continuation of the well-known seams of coal beinging to this district of the great South Wales coal field. The most celebrated Abergorky, and its proved to be even superior in quality here to what is found in other portions of the district; while the facility of obtaining it by the adit level is most remarkably easy. It appears that through the present adits and levels this seam of coal can be made to yield from 150 to 200 tons daily almost immediately after commencing operations. This seam may be entirely worked by adit levels, and will give a total yield of nearly two millions of tons of first-class steam coal, the reputation of which is faily ostabilished. The intermediate strata between the coal seams are of the firmest nature, and will allow of the greatest freedom of movement in working the coals; and not being permeable to water, no fire-damp is generated, while the facility of well-thing on the side of the estate, situated to the north of the fine and to the side of the estate, situated to the north of the line, and on the side of the valley, which forms the bottom of what is sometimes called the South Wales coal basin. It is from the sid

which ports there is a constant and large demand for steam and house coal of the quality ricided by this colliery. It will also be seen that the general railway system of the West of England is so connected with the South Wales lines that the company's trucks can run without break of gauge through the whole of the south-western districts of England, and also the midland districts, thus affording every facility of sending direct the produce of the colliery to any of the saveral markets thus opened up to it.

The following extract from the report of Mr. Henry J. McCulloch, the well-known mining engineer, conveys his opinion of the value of this estate, and deserves the attention of investors which go be guided by the opinions of able and disinterested judges in mining matters:—"No sinking will be required, save one shaft, to cut through the whole of the seams, for an air or upcast pit, as, owing to the peculiar position of the strata, the whole of the coal can be worked from adits: 1.50,000 tons per annum could easily be worked, and this would give a net profit of 15,000C, at the low average of 2s. per ton profit. I will conclude by saying that, in my opinion, it is a most valuable property, and will repay a large outlay if it were needed, but it is not necessary, as a comparatively small expenditure will put the colliery into full working order."

These are severally such advantageous features in this undertaking, that they fully warrant us in expressing a conviction that, if it is supported by the investing public in a manner which its ments appear to justify, it will speedily become one of the most prosperous of the South Wales collieries.

The proposed capital is 25,000L, in 10,000 shares, of 21, 10s. each, with 5s. deposit on application, and 1l. on allotment; the further calls not to exceed 5s. each share, with three months' notice. It is anticipated, however, that the capital required to fully develope the present sett, not more than haif the nominal capital will be required to be paid up, as there is ever

PNEUMATIC RAILWAY SIGNAL.—From the many accidents which have from time to time occurred on railways through defective signalling arrangements, great importance naturally attaches to all inventions calculated to remedy the evil. We have, during the week, received a model of the improved patent railway signal at present in operation on the Manchester and Altrincham Bailway, and which has been found to work very satisfactorily. The appractno the train may be signalled at any distance, and instantaneously. The apparatus consists of an air-pump connected with a whistle at the station by a length of ordinary piping. Upon the flange of a wheel passing over the air-pump is depressed a lever, to which the piston is connected, and sounds the whistle at the other extremity of the

tubing, a distinct sound being given by every wheel of the train. The air-pump can, of course, be made of any size, so that the most powerful steam-whistle can be employed as the signal. It is proposed to take an early opportunity to introduce the invention to the notice of the various metropolitan railway officials. The model can be seen at our office, and its action will be explained to any parties who may be interested.

### REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

JULY 3.—The position of the Coal Trade has improved very little during the last fornight, and there is not much prospect of improvement for the future. Some of the collieries, on the Wear especially, complain of being very dull. The collieries in the Northumberland steam coal district seem to continue the most prosperous and steady going of the district. The North Saston Company's new winning at Cambols is going on favourably. The workmen have succeeded in getting through the elay and quicksand, which were only thin. At a short depth of rock they came upon a stratum of coal and shale 4 ft. 64. in thickness. This promises to be one of the best collieries in the district.

The Border Union Ratlway was publicly opened on Tuesday, complesting the connection between Edinburgh and Cartisle eta Hawick, and between Edinburgh and New-castle eta Hawick and the Hawick, and between Edinburgh and New-castle eta Hawick and the Hawick and the seem and the seem and the seem of the seem heavy work has been accomplished in forming these railways, including some examples of engineering skill in the surmounting of physical difficulties, which may challenge comparison with any engineering works in the kingdom. Amongst these may be mentioned the Whitrope tunnel, 1200 yards long, and 300 ft. below the surface at the summile level of the Border range of hills; the Laidishope embankment, 50 ft. high, and pleroed by a culvert of 12 ft. in diameter, for the passage of a mountain stream, porhage the largest in the kingdom of this kind of work; the culting of the "Nite Stone Eta," running a mile through the ridge, at a depth of 75 ft., and necessitating the excavation of hair a million cubic yards of soil and stone; the Shank End viaduct of 15 arches, 75 ft. high; heavy viaducts at Barnes, Lyneswood, and Hawick; and a deep and heavy cutting through city-slate and granu-ack means Hawick.

Since the opening of the above line for goods and mineral traffic as depth of 75 ft., and necessitating the excava

#### REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

JULY 3.—A great deal has been said and written from time to time respecting the coals and minerals in the neighbourhood of Liantrissant. Thousands of pounds have been expended in fruitless explorations, and it must be admitted that up to the present time Liantrissant has not verified the prophecies respecting it. In nearly every instance coal and mine have been expended in fruitless explorations, and it must be admitted that up to the present time Liantrissant has not verified the prophecies respecting it. In nearly every instance coal and mine have been successfully struck, but either from want of capital, or other difficulties to be contended with, a failure has generally been the ultimate result. The neighbourhood is once more showing signs of buoyancy, and various companies have been formed for the purpose of working abandoned coal fields and mines, and for opening new ones. The Gellygron minerals, the property of Mr. William Jones, Caerleon, are about to be taken by a company of London gentlemen, and arrangements have already been made for the construction of a siding from the Ely Valley Railway. This looks like a determination to proceed vigorously, and august well for the future. The Tydu Coal Company have just commenced operations in the Ely Valley. The coal raised is of good house quality, and it is conveyed for shipment by the bread gauge to Cardiff. The company consist of a number of local gentiume, in grayly interested in the Monmountabirs coal mines, including Mr. Thomas gentiume, in grayly interested in the Monmountabirs coal mines, including Mr. Thomas gentiumes, and the property is likely to pay. A serious misunderstanding has arisen between Messrs. Powell and so and the colliers employed at their pits at Cwaponnar. The dispute has arisen in reference to the dismissal of certain agents, and it is feared in the Yaliey against strikes, and there is a general desire for the apeety termination of the diagreement which exists.

The "for King" of Monmountabire, a

the top of a norse, it by a gun-snot, it by a train, 2; by burning, 1; by falling from the top of a cylinder, 1; and accidental death only recorded for I.

DISTRESSING COLLIERY ACCIDENT—SIX LIVES LOST.—We deeply regret to have to announce that about 1 o'clock on Thursday morning last a lamentable accident happened at the Oid Castle Colliery, Lianelly, Carmartheashire, whereby its poor fellows lost their lives, a wast destruction of property, and about 500 colliers thrown out of employ for a considerable time to come. From the particulars which we have been able to glean, it appears that about the time stated there were a large number of mon and boys working in the pit, but fertunately the greater part were enabled to escaps through a small pit which has been recently opened on the upper part of the vein. The deceased were working in the lower vein, when suddenly they must have struck into some old workings, for in an instant the water realsed in upon them in a mighty torrent, carrying away everything portable, and soon rising to a height of several feet in the pit. There was no help for the poor men, who, together with two or three horses, were drowned. We regret to say that they were all married, having wive and families entirely dependent upon them for support. Their names are Walter Hoskins and David Caristophen, Jun., of Caer Elms; William Thomas and David Williams, of the Forge; David Harry, of Union-squars, and Benjamin Harry, of the formace. The bodies have not have yet been recovered, and, from the rapidity with which the water is still rising, some time must necessarily elapse before they will be found. The colliety belongs to Messrs. Willyams, Neville, and Co., of Lianelly, who are now using every exertion to stop the rush of water into the pit.

Strike Amongst the Somersetshire Colliers.—A strike of a serious

STRIKE AMONGST THE SOMERSETSHIRE COLLIERS.—A strike of a serious character has just occurred amongst the colliers of Radstock and the neighbourhood. The dispute originally arose in consequence of the appointment of a new overman, who it is said, immediately gave notice of a reduction in wages. The men naturally resisted this, more sepacially from so rocently-appointed an officer, and a strike ensued. Five of the Radstock Coal Company's pits have, in consequence, been stopped for several days, and the men seem determined to hold out. The masters, on the other hand, show no signs of a disposition to yield; and, as may be imagined, trade suffers severally in the STRIKE AMONGST THE SOMERSETSHIRE COLLIERS.—A strike of a serious

The number of men and boys out are about 600. It is to be hoped that the dispute will be terminated before many days are over.

unhappy dispute will be terminated before many days are over.

THE BRISTOL COAL TRADE.—The exports of coal from the port of Bristol during June were much below the average, being only 420 tons, as against 1264 tons in the preceding month. Taking the six months just closed, however, of the present year, we find that 7079 tons of coal were exported, as follows:—Barbadoes, 1786 tons; Bornes, 381 tons; Tohapo, 271 tons; Demerara, 660 tons; Navis, 22 tons; Copenhagen, 90 tons; Jersey and Guernsey, 555 tons; Valencia, 111 tons; St. Thomas, 200 tons; Nasusa, 55 tons; Nav Vork, 160 tons; Thindad, 160 tons; Rio de Janeiro, 276 tons; Stettin, 22 tons; Gappe, 65 tons; Shanghai, 650 tons; Quebec, 195 tons; Biblioa, 135 tons; Concern, 155 tons; St. John's (Newfoundland), 195 tons; St. Michael's, 120 tons: total, 7079 tons. In the corresponding six months last year, 133 tons of coal were exported from Bristol, so that the above returns show a decrease of 2054 tons in the shipment of coal on the first half of the year 1862.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the Hercules, from Caldera, with 305 tons copper regulus and 306 tons allwar ore, for Henry Bath and Son; and the Slaine Castle, from Cuba, with 430 tons copper ore for the Cobre Mining Company.

The prospectus of the BRYMBO LEAD SMELTING AND DESILVERIZING COMPANY (Limited) is announced in our columns this day, and we must compliment the directors upon the clear and definite financial scheme which they have submitted for the consideration of capitalists. The company have purchased the Brymbo Lead and Desilverizing Works recently erected, and now capable of smelting 3446 tons of lead ore per annum, and of desilverizing double the quantity, and propose to add five additional furnaces. The subscription capital is required for the purpose of purchasing, smelting, and desilverizing 6892 tons of lead ore per annum, and the product is to be sold in pig lead and bar silver. No powers are taken to enter into mining projects, or to carry on any branch of lead manifacture, the duties of the directors are, therefore, clearly defined and limited. A financial estimate is prepared of the capital required to be called up—which it is stated will provide for payment of the works, for the cost of the additional furnaces, and for working capital for the purchase of ores, and for carrying on the works. The full prospectus shows by comparative tables that the company will possess special advantages for carrying on smelting operations, on account of the works being situated in the midst of lead mines now yielding one-tenth of the total produce of lead ores of the United Kingdom; and on account of the low cost of coal and carriage, which is less by 54 per cent. than the prices paid at the smelting, works of Bagilt; this difference is equal to a preferential dividend of 9l. 14s. per cent. per annum. Estimated tables are also given in detail of the cost of smelting, and the mean price to be obtained for the product of pig-lead, and showing that a dividend of upwards of 22l. per cent. per annum may be realised and paid to the shareholders. Of course, these results are dependent upon having properly constructed works, furnaces, refineries, and all other necessary appliances; upon good and economical management, and also upon a con The prospectus of the BRYMBO LEAD SMELTING AND DESILVERIZING COMPANY (Limited) is announced in our columns this day, and we must compliment the directors upon the clear and definite financial scheme which

BRIMBO: ITS ADVANTAGES FOR LEAD SMELTING, AND ITS PROSPECTS TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMPLETION OF THE MANCHESTER AND MILPORD HAVEN LINE OF RAILWAY.—Brymbo is destined to become an important locality for carrying on lead works and manufactures, on account of its geographical position and the economical facilities it affords for carrying on such operations; it is situate at the neck and northern outlet of the network of failways that are intended, when completed, to entirely travers, interrying on such operations; it is situate at the neck and northern outlet of the network of rallways that are intended, when completed, to entirely traverse, interact, and penetrate the Principality; these rallways, whilst opening up a direct communication between Milford Haven and Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, &c., as well as affording intercommunication between the different parts of the Principality itself, will pass through the heart of the richest mining districts of the country. Now, it must be borne in mind that whilst the strate of Montgomery and Cardiganshire are richly charged with lead and copper, they do not yield coal, and therefore the ores obtained must be forwarded for smelting either to the coal districts of the North or to those on the south coast; the immense undeveloped mineral wealth of Cardiganshire alone is too well known to be doubted, but mining operations have been hitherto attended with considerable working difficulties, on account of the great outlay required for private roads of communication, and the heavy cost of carting over the mountains to distant wharfs; we may, therefore, imagine the imports that will be given to mining when the rallway passes through the very heart of these valuable setts. Even confining our remarks to the mines aircady in operation, the completion of the Machynileth line will give railway facilities to the Dyliffe, the Dyfngwm, the Rhoswydd, and the Brynfedwen Mines; the completion near Liandidees to the Bryntall, Nant-y-Gran, Nantenalen, Pantmy, and others; passing through the mountain by tunnel into Cardiganshire, the Dolwyn, North Howard, East Frongoch, Nant-y-Crian, Frongoch, and Cwmystwith are reached; and others are the passes direct through the setts of the celebrated Liaburne, the West Liaburne, the Brynhope, Lianddewbreft, Lianfair, Brynambor, &c., &c., and the reader may imagine the additional mining properties that will be opened up. These facts show a necessity for providing smelting-works in a locality most favourable for obtaining these ore

# REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

July 3.—An improvement is reported here in the Iron Trade, and there is a gradual augmentation in the demand for iron both for the home trade and for exportation. The decision of the preliminary meeting that prices should be unchanged appears to have given satisfaction, and the rates for all descriptions are decidedly firmer than for some time past. The enquiry for rails and railway ironwork generally is improved, and those firms engaged in the manufacture of armour-plates are exceedingly fall of orders. The machine making trade is depressed on account of the state of employment in the manufacture. irms engaged in the manufacture of armour-plates are exceedingly full of orders. The nachine making trade is depressed on account of the state of employment in the manufacturing districts. The locomotive makers both in Manchester and Leeds are busy, and he orders on hand are numerous. The district of Cieveland is exceedingly prosperous, at the most cheering accounts are given of the generally prosperous state of the iron rade in that districts. Several new works are being exceedingly and others are about to be pened, and judging from the returns of the amount of exports from this locality we hould fully endorse the hopes of the ironmakers of Cleveland.

The Coal Trade is still in a very depressed state, and although the coal force.

The Coal Trade is still in a very depressed state, and although there is a better trade expected shortly when the London dealers purchase for the autumn and winter trade, we have no indication at present of a better state of things. There is not, or the whole, more than half employment for the colliers, and the result is that in almost all the coal-producing districts the operative collier is in a most depressed condition. There is a better enquiry for locomotive coals, but those required for manufacturing purposes and for household consumption are literally a drug on the market. Even the largest of our collieries find it difficult to afford employment for their men for more than half or two-thirds of their time.

The strike at the Cinder Hill Colliery still continues, and the continues of its thouse the continues.

our collieries find it difficult to afford employment for their men for more than man to two-thirds of their time.

The strike at the Cinder Hill Colliery still continues, and there is no prospect of a termination of it, though the men are in a state of great distress. When will working men see the suicidal policy of strikes?

We stated last week that the Mill Dam Mining Company had recommenced work, and that the men had got into some good work. The arbitration is not yet settled. A general meeting of the North Derbyshire Mining Company was held on Wednesday, Mr. Consell in the chair. There was only a limited attendance. The directors presented a report of the state of the mine and a statement of accounts, which were adopted. It was agreed that the shaft at Calver Sough should be sunk 14 feet lower down, to include a lodge of 6 feet, and then to drive to the vein. It was also agreed that the committee should resume the works at Wren Park as soon as Calver Sough should be sunk to the required depth and the vein eut, if it should be thought desirable. A call of 6e, per share should be made payable on the 9th of July, and that a further call of 5e should be made when desirable.

# REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

JULY 3.—The week between the preliminary meeting and the quarterly meetings usually presents little subject for remark in reference to the Iron Trade, as purchasers wait for the quarterly meetings before they give out their orders. The American news must, it is to be feared, be regarded as unfavourable, for there seems less and less hope either of the peaceful separation or the friendly union of North and South, and it is impossible for the destruction of life and property, and the suspension of industry, to go on at such a fearful rate in one part of the world without all others suffer-

ing to a greater or less extent. On the other hand, the weather appears ing to a greater or less extent. On the other hand, the weather appears at last to give promise of becoming warm and fine, and if the bright skies of the last few days, and a rising mercury, do not prove fallacious, the fears which have prevailed of this year's crops during the last few weeks will be allayed. On the whole, the Hardware Trades of Birmingham and South Staffordshire are quiet, without being seriously depressed, but it is peculiarly difficult with the limited extent of the orders generally given out to say whether on the whole there is an improvement or otherwise. Probably in the whole of the county there is fully as much work for the artizans and labourers, which is the best test, whilst, no doubt, more is doing at the ironworks. The Pottery Trade in North Staffordshire is decidedly more active. The Coal Trade is naturally not active at this season, still it cannot be said to be depressed. The increasing supply of coal from the Cannock Chase district is readily disposed of for domestic purposes and for use in the ironworks.

nock Chase district is readily disposed of for domestic purposes and for use in the ironworks.

A Parliamentary railway struggle in Committee of the House of Lords with reference to a Bill for a line from Stafford to Uttoxeter, possesses some features of general as well as of considerable local interest. The bill passed the House of Commons, although it was for the construction of a line of railway between two lowns the intercourse of which does not at present keep a single carrier or regular conveyance of any kind on the road. This line, too, is an independent one, and is opposed both by the London and North Western and the North Staffordshire Companies, between whose railways it would extend. The main source of traffic in the district must consist of iron ore from the Churret Valley to be taken to South Staffordshire; yet the route is most circuitous for the purpose, whilst a short line from Rugeley to Uttoxeter would at once give a direct rotte into the heart of the iron district of the south of the county. All the great landowners, the Ironmasters' Association, and persons connected with the mineral traffic oppose the bill, and it seems impossible that it can be carried, and it is strange how it could have got through the Lower House.

Renewed attempts on the part of the Bailcon Committee of the British Association to make an ascent from Wolverhampton on Saturday and Monday last, for the purpose of making observations as to the temperature, humidity, electricity, &c., of the atmosphere at different elevations, have again failed, owing to the strength of the wind, which fore the neck of the balloon before it could be filled with gas, and the rent went right round it. It was intended to have ascended to a height of 5 miles, and it is hoped that by walting for caim weather this may still be accomplished.

# INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers have awarded the folowing Premiums for Papers read during the Sesson 1861-2:-

Telford Medal, the Manby Premium, in Books, and a Stephenson Prize of Twenly-five inlinear, to Charles Acoustre Harrler, M. Inst. C.E., for his "Description of the belta, and of the Works recently executed at the Sulina Mouth of the Danube." Telford Medal, and a Miller Prize of Fifteen Guineas, to Joint Herner Muller (of the Isque), for his Paper "On Reclaiming Land from Seas and Estuaries." Telford Medal, and a Miller Prize of Fifteen Guineas, to Joint Pators, M. Inst. C.E., or his Paper "On the Sea Dykes of Schleswig and Holstein, and on Reclaiming Land rom the Sea."

om the Sea."
Telford Medal, to James Abernethy, M. Inst. C.E., for his "Descriptions and Illus
ations of the Works at the Ports of Swansos, Silloth, and Blyth."
Telford Medal, to John Balley Denron, M. Inst. C.E., for his Paper "On the Dis
arge from Underdrainage, and its effect on the Arterial Channels and Outfalls of the

ountry."
Watt Medal, to Joseph D'Aguillar Samuda, M. Inst. C.E., for his Paper "On the orm and Materials for Iron-plated Ships, and the Points Requiring Attention in their

orm and Materials for Archivestance Sunjay, and Materials for Archivestance of Books, to Jakes Brunlers, M. Inst. C.E., for his Paper on Railway Accidents—their causes and means of prevention."

Council Premium of Books, to Captain Douglas Galton, R.E., F.R.S., Assoc. Inst. E., for his Paper on "Railway Accidents—showing the bearing which existing legistion has upon them."

Council Premium of Books, to Henrit Charles Forde, M. Inst. C.E., for his Paper

Action has upon them."

Council Premium of Books, to Henry Charles Forde, M. Inst. C.E., for his Paper no "The Malta and Alexandria Submarine Cable."

Council Premium of Books, to Charles William Siemens, F.R.S., M. Inst. C.E., or his Paper "On the Electrical Tests employed during the construction of the Maitand Alexandria Telegraph, and on insulating and protecting Submarine Cables."

Council Premium of Books, to Jakes Atkinson Longridge, M. Inst. C.E., for his Paper on "The Hooghly and the Muita."

Council Premium of Books, to Jakes Oldham, M. Inst. C.E., for his Paper "On Reclaiming Land from Seas and Estuaries."

University College-Faculty of Arts Fund.-A public meeting UNIVERSITY COLLEGE—FACULTY OF ARTS FUND.—A public meeting vashe held, on Tuesday, in the theatre of the University College, Gower-street, to witness he interesting ceremony of the presentation of the prizes of nonour to such students of he College, as particularly distinguished themselves during the past academical year. fir. F. Stansfeld, M.P., himself an alumnus of the College, presided, and was supported by Mr. Grote, Mr. John Taylor, Sir F. Goldsmid, Q.C., M.P., and other members of the ouncil. Amongst the prizes distributed were:—

GROLOGY.—Prof. Morris—Prize, 1. Phillip Mason. Prizes, 2, equal. Arthur Radford, saac N. Carvalho. Certificates, 3, equal. Frederick G. Finch, Bryan H. Allen, C. Haughton Gill. 4. Arundell Tagg. 5, equal. James E. Nelson, Arthur C. Ranyard.—dinoralogy and Palsontelogy: Prize 1. George Waiter Knox. Prize 2. C. Haughton Mill. Prize 3. Frederick G. Finch.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.—Prof. Pole—Prize. John Hawthorn Kitson. Certificates, 2. Stward Wagg. 3, equal. Edward Compton, Frank Thorowgood.

GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION.—At the next ordinary meeting, on Monday, red. Tennant will read a paper on "Diamonds."

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ZINC.—A novel and economic method of treating zinc ores has recently been invented by Mr. Adrien Muller, of Paris, and patented in this country. The zinc is obtained either in a metallic state or as oxide of zinc, by subjecting the ores to be treated in combination with the proper fluxes to an elevated temperature in a suitable reverberatory furnace before introducing such ores and fluxes into the blast furnace, which it is proposed to employ for the reduction and distillation of the ore of zinc, in lieu of introducing the charges in a cold state. The ovens or reverberatory furnaces employed in the proparatory heating of the ores and fluxes are also intended to be used for heating the coke to be supplied to the blast-furnace, special ovens or furnaces being used for that purpose; they are made with two tiers or sets of floors, one above another, and the materials to be heated are first laid upon the upper floor, and gradually raked down through a vertical opening on to the lower and more highly-heated floor, wherein they are finally introduced into the blast-furnace, on that the charges may be introduced into the furnace direct from the ovens, without chilling the same in their transit. The lower portion of the blast-furnace, so that the charges may be introduced into the furnace direct from the ovens, without chilling the same in their transit. The lower portion of the blast-furnace, so that the charges may be introduced into the furnace direct from the ovens, without chilling the same in their transit. The lower portion of the blast-furnace, on the sair into carbonic oxide, and in order that the furnace should be maintained in a state of combustion, so as to ensure the entire conversion of the oxygen contained in the sair into carbonic oxide, and in order that the furnace should be considerable depth of fuel should be maintained in a state of combustion, so as to ensure the entire conversion of the oxygen contained in the sair into carbonic oxide, and in order that the furna IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ZING.—A novel and economic

MANUFACTURE OF COKE.—It is well known that in coking the "New Mine coal" of South Staffordshire, considerable inconvenience frequently arises from the abundance of sulphur. This inconvenience Messrs. Smith terior, and up the pipe or tube into the stack or furnace. By the method described of directing the air in the coke heap, the sulphur contained in the coal being coked, is wholly or partially removed, and coke is produced from sulphurous coal, which is fit for use in blast furnaces or foundry cupolas, and for other purposes for which coke, free from sulphur, is required. They also claim for the same results produced by means of kilns or ovens with the stack as before described. When the air drawn through the coke heap is introduced into a steam-boiler or other furnace, the inflammable gas into which the air has been converted burns in the said furnace, and an economy of heat is thus effected.

HARDENING IRON AND STREL .- Mr. E. Partridge, of the Patent Axle HARDENING IRON AND STREEL.—Mr. E. Partridge, of the Patent Axle Works, Smethwick, has provisionally specified an invention which consists in first heating the article to be hardened in a bath of lead or other suitable molten metals, or in a retort, so as to be protected from the direct action of firs. In applying to it, either in the bath or retort, or immediately on its withdrawai therefrom, a composition presently to be described either in powder or liquid, in some cases the article is returned to the bath or retort after such application. In preparing the composition he takes prussiate of potash or other substance containing cyanogen, or possessing like chemical properties, and reduces it to powder. He mixes with it powdered nitric and common salt and fire, or sets fire to the composition. He takes the resulting ashes or substance remaining after the fring and powders it. This powder liquifies under heat, and he uses it alone or mixed with charcoal (animal or vegetable), or other suitable form of carbon; or he liquifies the powder by dissolving it in liquid amonia or other suitable solvent, and applies it to the articles to be hardened in a liquid state.

INDIA RUBBLER MACHINER ENDIS — Among, the various explicances to

solvent, and applies it to the articles to be hardened in a liquid state.

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BANDS.—Among the various appliances to which India rubber is made subservient, none excell it in utility than when used as a substitute for the ordinary leather belting. In fact, the continually increasing cost of the latter article has necessitated the introduction of India rubber machine bands, which are supplied only by Messra. Mosee, Son, and Davis, of London, and manufactured by them (under their patent) at their works on Bow Common. These [bands are recommended as a perfect substitute for leather, with, the great advantage of being only half the cost. India rubber, but little known 21 years back, now ranks in the first position for its applicability to articles both of utility and ornament. The above firm havs, by their experience and perseverance, mainly assisted in bringing it to its present state of perfection.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending June 28, 1931. 194. 1d.; number of passengers, 22,549.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION-1869

All that concerns the safety or convenience of the public far All that concerns the safety or convenience of the public trails railways is of so important a character as to demand the carms as not only of railway directors and managers, contractors and imbut also of the public at large; and although it is as acknowled that the number of fatal accidents that occur on the railways is mortion than those that used to occur when stage-coaches and crisic were the principal means of locomotion, yet, if greater put taken, the present proportion of accidents might be greatly release is any cost too great for men to meet when their lives are in the work of the commend o We opine not; though it is far from our wish to recommend or not directors to expend their money, and that of the shareholder, we thing but what has really been proved advantageous and effects is one class of accidents which might be entirely prevented, and his running of trains off the lines of rails. We, therefore, reasonate tention to Wright's patent Safety-Kerb; it is exhibited in Case of the lines of the lines of rails. We, therefore, reasonate tention to Wright's patent Safety-Kerb; it is exhibited in Case of the lines of the lines of the lines of the lines of the safety-kerb is not more or less than an extra rail laid outside those upon which the more one on each corner of the carriage, it entirely prevents the running of the line. The adoption of this principle, also, admits of a beer safer method of applying the brakes; as, instead of the brake-lock brought to bear upon and tying the wheels (which is more described in the lines of the lines of

thanks of His Majesty the King of the Belgians for his human ime thanks of His manufactures in Iron we notice Mr. R. Kreurs, a rington, exhibits in Class V. (No. 1264) some exceedingly good wage machinery and crabs (Hind's Patent), which are very crediably out of hand, and are deserving of description. The weighing-rable ordinary hoisting arrangement belonging to travelling cranes, of the that are used for working on elevated railways, at stone whares, is a dries, and engineering establishments, fitted with a simple arrange whereby articles can be quickly and accurately weighed whits in a sion. The weighing apparatus cannot be easily deranged. It will by movement of the steelyard give the weight from tons to pounds. It is movement of the steelyard give the weight from tons to pounds. It is the with relieving apparatus, so that it is always in a state of rest, use the moment of weighing. The engine weighing-machine is self-combeing in and attached to a system of strong iron framing, and the viates, to a great extent, the heavy cost of foundations. It is fitted with rise improvement. It is, like the crab before described, fitted with rise apparatus, the object being to lay the whole system of weighing apparatus, the object being to lay the whole system of weighing apparatus, the object being to lay the whole system of weighing apparatus, the object being to lay the whole system of weighing apparatus, the object being to lay the whole system of weighing apparatus, the object being to lay the whole system of weighing apparatus, the object being to lay the whole system of weighing apparatus, the object being to lay the whole system of weighing apparatus, the object being to lay the whole system of weighing apparatus, the object being to lay the whole system of weighing apparatus, the object being to lay the whole system of weighing apparatus, the object being to lay the object described, fitted with rise apparatus, the object being to the steep and the work of the Michael weight described described.

over, and form a barrier to the ingress of rubbish or water to the media Induration of Stone.—In the eastern annexe, just beyout all the right of the Mining and Metallurgical department, will be found to findurated stone, exhibited by Messrs. Bartlett Brothess of Devonshire Wharf, Camden Town. The improvement consists in use of silicate of potash and aluminate of potash as substitute for the pounds of soda as the indurating material. It seems that each of the stances used must be of a particular specific gravity, as otherwise the cellent results which the exhibitors obtain are not produced. It is that, when silicate of potash of the specific gravity, as otherwise to flow that, when silicate of potash of the specific gravity of 1200, and sims of a double silicate of alumina and potash. This hardens with extra nary rapidity, and is a most beautiful example of the great affinity of for alumina. But take a solution of a lighter specific gravity, and we that decomposition does not instanteously take place. On the control that the property of the two solutions in combination is retained for a time however proportioned to the quantity of water with which it is fill. however proportioned to the quantity of water with which it is the The exhibitors do not claim that there is any novelty in the use of the stances separately, but that in combination results are obtained which be produced by no other means. Specimens of artificial stone are shown, which most certainly tend to prove the efficacy of the solution silicate of alminia in recombining or reinstating loose or friable period decaying stone.



silicate of alminia in recombining or reinstating loose or friable perudecaying stone.

SAPETY-CAGE FOR MINERS.—In the Belgian Machinery departs towards the extremity of the western annexe, will be found skeletal complete models of an extremely simple and effective safety-cage, trible by Mr. Nysr, of Brussels. In the margin we give a sketch of the interest of the complete models of an extremely simple and effective safety-cage, trible by Mr. Nysr, of Brussels. In the margin we give a sketch of the interest of the complete models of the complete models of the complete models of the complete models of the corresponding cross section; the letters repress same parts in each. A A are strong fucus; and the cage strong fucus; and the cage to stand are affixed the levers, as shown, the outer odn of said levers being formed to encompass the guide-rods, and the cage is free to travel; immedia however, that the winding-rope breaks, or the cage become disconst horizontal position, and is stopped instantaneously. In the sketca is horizontal position, and is stopped instantaneously. In the sketca is to be as near as may be perfect. In practice, however, Mr. Nystem to be as near as may be perfect. In practice, however, Mr. Nystem to be as near as may be perfect. In practice, however, Mr. Nystem to be as near as may be perfect. In practice, however, Mr. Nystem to be as near as may be perfect. We have tested the two arrangement, self-more quickly into action. We have tested the two arrangement, self-more quickly into action. We have tested the two arrangement, self-more quickly into action. We have tested the two arrangement, self-more quickly into action. We have tested the two arrangement, self-more quickly into action.

Non-Corrosive Substitute axis such that the split be recollected the gold medal of the British Institution was recently awarded for the cessful substitution of the silicate of magnesia for metal in the market of gas-burners, and other little articles of domestic economy, which hitherto been usually manufactured of metal, and in the hardward partment we notice two stalls, which appear to indicate that the investigating some progress in this direction. The stalls to which we hitherto been usually manufactured of metal, and in the hardway partment we notice two stalls, which appear to indicate that the irrelation of the partment we notice two stalls, which appear to indicate that the irrelation of the part of the part of the stalls to which we is are those of Mr. Leon; and of Mr. WILLIAMSON, both of which we found beyond, we might almost say behind, Messrs. Warner's might bells. Mr. Williamson, of Toronto, Canada West, shows a paint of missing gas-burner, which is estimated to give twice the light of many burner of similar dimensions. The economy results from the total break upon the pressure from the main. The invention consists that it is not to the part of the p

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is question. Messrs. Hitchcock, for example, estimating the reducated consumption of gas at from 30 to 35 per cent. Mr. Leoni's in close proximity to that of Mr. Williamson, and contains, in admit the burner-nibs mentioned above, a display of alamas wine and so the burner-nibs mentioned above, a display of alamas wine and so, which have all the cleanliness of glass, combined with greater than that of ordinary brass taps. To the advantages of the patent is application to gas-burner nibs we have already drawn attention is seen as the now had them in use ourselves for more than twelve as we may take the opportunity of stating that they are still as clean a first fixed, and that an equally large and symmetrical flame has also obtained, though they have never been cleaned, nor attended

In the general hardware department we noticed from the closest and substantial kitchen range, with bright fittings; it occupies and substantial kitchen range, with bright fittings; it occupiants and substantial kitchen range, with bright fittings; it occupiants of about 10 ft., and contains two large buking ovens, smaller pastry, hot closes, and boiling and grilling stove complete. They say the action of which is so perfect that when in motion it is permisses. The bevel wheels of this apparatus are of brass, with steel and the spit-racks and other fittings are all of polished steel. The last of this admirable specimen of workmanship are Messrs. Mapiers and Lowe, of Birmingham, who also exhibit Italian and Elizating grates of great beauty, as well as a couple of massive fenders, affect the greatest credit upon the manufacturers. In addition to improve the second of the spit of displaying excellence of workmanship. We observe the spit of displaying excellence of workmanship. We observe the spit of displaying excellence of workmanship. We observe the spit of displaying excellence of workmanship. We observe the spit of displaying excellence of workmanship. We observe the spit of displaying excellence of workmanship. We observe the spit of their agricultural implements have already been honoured in medals, and have been largely and successfully introduced by herist, and we doubt not that their hardware specimens will do much mean a good position in the market. m a good position in the market.

mist, and we doubt not that their hardware specimens will do much the them a good position in the market.

MATIC-LOCKED SAPETY-LAMP FOR MINERS.—Amongst the safety-cabited is one by Mr. LAURENT LERMUSIAUX, of Newcastle-on-their is worthy of examination. A small copper cylinder is solide is direservoir. The interior of this cylinder contains a spring, we see of the two plates fixed on the lower portion of the lamp, at 13th of an inch from each other. One of these is holed near its cirmus, the other near its centre. The spring is fastened at the top at the lamp, so as to prevent the latter being turned, and thereby it The small cylinder soldered in the body of the lamp terminates, isse in a projection, which is engaged in a gutta-percha pipe, and isse in a projection, which is engaged in a gutta-percha pipe, and is a vacuum, by means of a pneumatic pump, the piston is made as a vacuum, by means of a pneumatic pump, the piston is made as a mean and a the cylinder sufficient, play to remove any fear is see could ever open their lamps by inhaling with the mouth; as im a sudder vacuum, the use of a pneumatic pump is necessitated.

In the reach of the men. The inventor claims that every direct us the rot is impossible, since no part of it is visible; any sucking the reach of the men. The inventor claims that every direct us the rot is impossible, since no part of it is visible; any sucking the reach of the men. The inventor claims that every direct us the rot is impossible, since no part of it is visible; any sucking the reach of the men. The inventor claims that every direct us the rot is impossible, since no part of it is visible; any sucking the reach of the men. The inventor claims that every direct us the rot is impossible, since no part of it is visible; any sucking the reach of the man and the cylinder at the Metz exhibition, the invisanguine of successin this country; more especially as the improves as leadapted to the Davy, Clanny, or Stephenson, for a few pence.

Macrons' Chain-Pump.—Mr. Thomas Middleron, of across' Chain-Pump.—Mr. Thomas Middleton, of Loman

macrous' Chain-Punp.—Mr. Thomas Middleron, of Lomanisathwark, exhibits, in the western annexe, to the south of Gwynne's
jump, a contractors' pump upon the chain principle, which has been
new applied, and has always given great satisfaction, effectually
glow groundless are the statements made that chain-pumps require
impent repairs that they cannot be employed with advantage as a
im for pumps of the ordinary description. Mr. Thos. Lovick, of the
if the Metropolitan Board of Works, writes that for two months it
also glallons of water per minute from the depth of 34 ft. Mr.
sets, of Woolwich Arsenal, had two at work for six months, night
if, raining from 1000 to 1200 gallons of water per minute; and Mr.
st, of the New Works, Rotherhithe, certifies that he had two pumps
it is more than 12 months, and never had a stoppage with them,
st diey oost 11. for repairs during that time. Mr. James Smith, of
mad's-on-Sea, has raised from 20,000 to 22,000 gallons per minute,
smiters, owing to the wear and tear being so slight, that there is no
sof them breaking. It seems that properly constructed chain-pumps
is labe to get out of repair than pumps of the ordinary description,
is in practice they possess many advantages, not the least important
is absence of stoppage. Upon this point Messrs. Helling and Co.,
macrors for the southern high level sewer, write that six of the
slad been in use by them for seven months, and had "given great
time for the amount of work got out of them, their simplicity of acal total absence of the usual stoppages in other pumps for necessary
a. As the pumps referred to in the numerous testimonials which
accord have given of course vary in size, according to the purposes
the hay are applied, it may be well to state that a Murray's pump,
fats 8 in, by 4 in. super., will raise 500 gallons of water per minute.

Mover loss of the southern house that has marray in pump.
fats 8 in, by 4 in. super., will raise 500 gallons of water per minute. an lag are applied, it may be well to state that a Murray's pump, that 8 in. by 4 in. super., will raise 500 gallons of water per minute.

SOUND IRON BRIDGE FOR CROSSING DEEP VALLEYS, FROM 500 TO TO THE, AT ONE SPAN.—Amongst the many bridges exhibited perhaps because greater novelty than that exhibited by Mr. Angelo Sedley, misseet, in Class X. It may be briefly described as a monster scale-laige, with suspension bars, which perform only a limited office, and seined of the tabular or girder construction, disconnected in the centre from the tabular or girder construction, disconnected in the centre and advantages of the tubular, girder, and suspension principles, and a peculiar construction and mode of fixing the deepest abyse may be flow as easily as the smallest valley rivulet; the success of the operated of the subular of the subular of the subular of the subular of the principles laid down by Mr. Sedley, at stell would be used in combination where practicable, so as to these with great strength, and it is considered that where it is a the subular of the first of the subular of the first open they would be invaluable. The model was reasoned to the subular of the river open they would be invaluable. The model was a subular to the subular of the river open they would be invaluable. The model was a subular to the subular of the river open they would be invaluable. The model was a subular to the subular of the river open they would be invaluable. The model was a subular of the subular of the river open they would be invaluable. The model was a subular to the subular of the river open they would be invaluable. The model was a subular to the subular of the river open they would be invaluable. The model was a subular of the river open they would be invaluable. The model was a subular of the river open they would be invaluable. The model was a subular of the river open they would be invaluable. The model was a subular of the river open they would be invaluable. The model was a subular of the river open they would be

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was for support, and tash: economy of first cost; the total absence of most support, and the heavy expenses and great difficulties attending states successful, and the states of the st warded for the in the manufactory, which the hardware that the invented that the invented in the hardware which we all the wards a patent co light of an ollis from the continuous and t show are armly fixed by means of a shoe and top girder, which establishes they throughout the structure.

MALING MACHINES.—In the western annexe, a little to the Batton and Amou's large pump, will be found a working model of wind and very efficient machine for making bricks, the invention brind and very efficient machine for making bricks, the invention has been appeared by spiral knives, and proceeds upwards an elevator to a grate or grid, which allows stones, roots, and other an elevator to a grate or grid, which allows stones, roots, and other an elevator to a grate or grid, which allows stones, roots, and other the same standard with a door and valve. The clay, after being thus the work of the same standard with a door and valve. The clay, after being thus the work of the same same, the drawers which contain noulds for the bricks, and an exact that for a same same of the same same, the drawers, together with the bricks which are as an exact of the same same time the sale moves of the same same same than that the plungers as an exact of the same same time that the plungers as an exact of the same same time that the plungers as an exact of the same same time that the plungers as an exact of the same same time that the plungers as an exact of the same same time that the plungers as an exact of the same same time that the plungers as an exact of the same time that the plungers as an exact of the same time that the plungers as an exact of the same same time that the plungers as an exact of the same same time that the plungers as an exact of the same time that the plungers as an exact of the same same time

number of the bricks which can be manufactured per day would, of course, depend upon the size of the machine and the power employed, but, we understand, that with a comparatively small machine and moderate power from 70,000 to 75,000 bricks per day may be turned out with the greatest facility. The bricks, moreover, approach more nearly the quality and appearance of band-made bricks than any which have hitherto been manufactured by machinery. We understand that in every instance where the machine has been employed it has given the greatest satisfaction.

THE MINERALS AND MANUPACTURES OF CANADA.—In the Canadian department the attendants are freely distributing a very interesting pamphlet, detailing the position and resources of the city of Hamilton, in Canada West. The book is well worthy the perusal of intending emigrants, whether capitalists or artisans. It appears that home manufactures are protected by a tariff of from 20 to 25 per cent., raw material is admitted duty free, and in Hamilton machinery is exempted from city taxation. Within the last year several hundreds must have been added to the population of the place by the establishment of new manufactories. But it might be objected that there is no coal in Canada; this is true, but coal is cheaper in Canada than in New England. Through the Welland Canal the cities of Lake Ontario have direct access to the coal fields of Pennsylvania and Michigan, and coal for manufacturing purposes can be "laid down" in Hamilton at a cost of \$4.75 per ton. Coal can also be supplied from the coal basin of Nova Scotia. Hamilton in other respects occupies a very advantageous position. Its well-sheltered harbour affords admirable facilities for shipbuilding, while abundance of the best timber for that purpose can be procured from forests which skirt the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways. Vessels have already been built on the shores of Burlington Bay, which have delivered their cargoes of grain or lumber at Liverpool, and that city is only 50 geographical miles further from Hamilton than New York. In the Canadian department of the International Exhibition may be seen a large variety of woods—from pine for the masts of ships, to black walnut for veneers, all of which are to be had in localities within easy reach of Hamilton. The many uses to which petroleum may be applied must become a means for the advantageous employment of capital. It can now be brought to Hamilton by the Great Western Railway for a very small cost, and Hamilton is the nearest place to the wells, where it can be most advantageously manufactured. Moreo THE MINERALS AND MANUFACTURES OF CANADA.—In the Canadia

The company recently formed in Paris, with a capital of 600,000l., for the establishment of a Permanent Universal Exhibition near the Anteuil the establishment of a Permanent Universal Exhibition near the Antenit Railway Station, in the French capital, progresses very favourably, owing to the privileges granted by the Ministers of Finance and of Agriculture and Commerce with respect to exempting from duty the goods exhibited. The admission is to be gratuitous on five days in the week, and similar articles will be placed in juxta-position, in order that the relative merits may be judged of. It is considered that the Permanent Exhibition will enable manufacturers to secure the advantage of a Paris establishment at the cost of a few pounds per year.

THE RIVER TAMAR COPPER MINING COMPANT.—Owing to the greatly-improved appearance of the River Tamar Mine, through the cutting of a lode which has long been searched for, the directors have decided that it is at once desirable to allot the remaining shares. The mine is completely surrounded by dividend-paying properties. The Devon Great Consols Mines are just on the opposite side of the river. The last report from Capt. Cock states that they have broken more of the lode; it contains very good stones of copper ore, and has every appearance of becoming profitably productive, very few speculations promising better. They have opened upon the lode about 3 fms.; it maintains its size, and is regular in its course; they will continue to drive east and west with six men in each end. The mine has been carefully inspected by Capts, George Rowe and Jas. Richards, of the Devon Great Consols. Capts, Richards says, "There yet remains a distance of some 100 fms. or more to be explored beyond the present end to the south boundary, through which three lodes are known to pass; the cross-cut should, therefore, be continued for their intersection, and, in my opinion, this exploration will lead to important discoveries." It appears that it was in carrying out Capt. Richards's suggession that the lode referred to by Capt. Cock was met with, so that increased confidence is now naturally placed in his predictions.

SANTA BARBARA GOLD.—The directors have received a telegram from disbon stating that Captain Bryant and staff had arrived at Rio de Janeiro, and tha hey had proceeded immediately to the mines.

THE LABUAN COAL COMPANY.—A letter, dated April 22, from Mr. E. Sinclair, the manager at Labuan, states:—"I am confident of this place turning out a splendid property, if it be allowed fair play. The mining difficulties are much less than I anticipated. There is coal in abundance, and I have no doubt it will sell well. The engineer of the Scout told me it was much superior to the Japanese coal, which Government have been trying lately. We have a fair amount of labour now, but whether the natives will cut coal as well as they do other work remains to be proved. I, for one, believe they will soon become colliers."

### WEATHER PREDICTIONS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL

SIR,—Several correspondents request to know if there have been any of the extraordinary meteorological symptoms spoken of in a letter in the Times on Tuesday last, in reference to the weather: I beg distinctly to say there have not, and that such a statement is most absurd. The only symptoms of an average time for the harvests are those recorded by me in "The Climate of England," and in the columns of the Mining Journal. In January last I predicted as follows:—Cold May and June; changeable autumn, with average crops. Some timid persons have written me to know if we should be visited with a severe thunderstorm about the end of the last month, as stated in "Whistlecraft's Almanac." It is most foolish for ignorant people to make these absurd predictions, and equally absurd for educated persons to notice them. The early part of the last week was of the changeable character I stated, with an improved temperature; in fact, we must not expect an extravagant temperature yet. The latter part of the week generally fine in most parts of England. For the next week the weather, to all appearance, will be of an unsettled character, with strong winds about the 6th and 7th. Having only just returned from the country, I have not had time to go fully into the calculations for the next week.

26, Throgmorton-street, July 4.

Author of "The Climate of England."

M. Mathieu (de la Drôme), who filled no undistinguished place in the

M. Mathieu (de la Drôme), who filled no undistinguished place in the rench republican assemblies of 1848, affirms that he has discovered regular tides in the tmosphere precisely analogous to those of the sea, which reduce varieties of temperature bestitted rule, by which the weather can be foretold days, weeks, nay, months, in adance, with scientific accuracy.

BESSEMER STEEL AND HEMATITE ORE .- Griffiths' " Iron Trade Circular " says :—" It is now ascertained beyond question that Bessener is making stee from the hematite pig-iron of the North infinitely superior to snything ever produced or the old converting principle from the most expensive brands of Swedish iron. This has given an impetus to the demand for hematite pigs, which well-informed parties believ will continue unabated, and will, no doubt, accelerate a further salvance in the asset.

this extraordinary metal."

BELGIAN IRON PAINT.—The Belgium "minium," or iron paint, made at Andershem, is a pure iron exide mixed with about 1-4th its weight of silicious clay. It is said to contain no acid, and is now extensively used in this and other countries for painting ships 'ironwork, gashoiders, &c.—Ironmonger.

painting ships' fromwork, gasholders, &c.—Ironmonger.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—HOPE AND COMFORT.—With this medicine, the discovery of a great principle of guidance in treating the diseased body dawned upon mankind—the necessity of purifying the blood—"the life of the fissh." This rational treatment gradually superseded the barbarous bleedings, destructive emetics, and undermining mercurial preparations, which had entotied the profession and public for centuries Purification of fluids and solids is the noble purpose Holloway's medicine was designed to effect, and wonderfully has it accomplished its end—a truth, at the present day, universally admitted and acted on. In loss of appetite, giddiness, partial failure of memory, billions atlacks, and habitual contiveness. Holloway's pills exert the most salutary reverse the interventing and your overse the through weathers. ilous attacks, and habitual costiveness, Holloway's pills exert the most salutary wers in invigorating any organ which is falling through weakness.

# India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 14th inst., to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY— CAKE COPPER.

to SUPPLY—
CAKE COPPER.
And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store
Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two
Ociock r.M. of the said l4th day of July, 1862, after which hour no tender will be received.
India Office, July 2, 1862.

GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND CHEMICAL WORKS,
NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.

Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles.

PRESIDED METALLIC NICKEL. | OXIDE OF COBALT. | WHRE, &c. REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. | GERMAN SILVER-IN INGOTS, SHEET NICKEL AND OUBLIT ORES PURCHASED.

CAPTAIN JOHN PENROSE, MINING AGENT has had upwards of 35 years' practical experience in Corawali, Devon, and Ireland, and for upwards of 15 years has had the management of mines. Having the highest teatimonials to produce, he now OFFERS HIS SEEVICES to any respectable MINING COMPANY, to TAKE the MANAGEMENT of MINES, either at home or abroad. Letters addressed to him at St. Day, Gwennap, Cornwall, will receive immediate attention.—N.B. Capt, Furnose will undertake to inspect and report upon any mineral preperty in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—CAPT. T. FAULL, who has profitably conducted gold mining operations in Spain, California, &c., INTENDS LEAVING ENGLAND shortly for BRITISH COLUMBIA, and will be bappy to TREAT WITH PARTIES about ENTERING on GOLD MINING in that newly-discovered gold field.—Communications addressed to Capt. T. FAULL, Camborne, Cornwall, will meet with

FURZE HILL WOOD MINE.—FOR SALE, ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE SHARES, at &a. per share.—Apply "A. B. C.," Globe lins, Taylstock.

SLATE QUARRY.—An INTEREST TO BE SOLD in a SLATE QUARRY, now working, near CARNARVON.—Apply to Messrs. FYSON, TATHAM, and Co., solicitors, 3, Frederic's-piace, Old Jewry.

CLATE QUARRY.—TO LET, BRYN-YR-EGLWYS SLATE QUARRY, MERIONETHISHIRE, only eight miles from the Welsh Coast Railway, now in the course of construction. The quarry will be let on a royalty, with a minimum dead rent.—Apply to Mesers. Corresext. and Spacekas, land agents, Bath.

FOR SALE, a 100 in. cylinder ENGINE, in fine order, good as new. Cheap.—Apply at No. 184, Gresham House, Old Broad-street.

FOR SALE, a splendid nearly NEW 30 in. cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, with 10 ton BOILER, very bright, and in perfect order.—Apply to Mr. James Hollow, Lelant, Hayle.

POR SALE, TWO 30 inch PUMPING ENGINES, with BOILERS, the whole in good condition. Also, a 14 in. ROTARY WINDING ENGINE, and a powerful WATER-WHEEL.—Application to be made to Mr. W. MATTHEWS, engineer, Tavistock.

ON SALE, ONE 50 horse CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE, by an eminent maker. Will be sold chesp. TWO CORNISH BOILERS, 30 ft. by 7 ft.; two flues through each.—Address, "Box F34," Post-office, Manchester.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND OTHERS.—ON SALE, ONE 25 horse HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINE, with winding and pumping gear plete; 100 yards of 12 in. pump trees; heed gear, with two flat rope pulleys 5 ft. techniques, and pit cage, complete; all nearly new.—Address, "Box F 34," Fost-office, tehester.

£2000 -REQUIRED, the CO-OPERATION of a 2.2000. GENTLEMAN, as pariner or otherwise, who has this sum at his disposal, with a view of EXTENDING the BUSINESS of an ESTABLISHMENT CONNECTED with MINING ENTERPRISE.—Apply to "G. G.," Mining Journal office, 26, Ficet-street, London, E.C.

PARTNERSHIP.—WANTED, a PARTNER, with a capital of £3000 or £4000, to TAKE a ONE FOURTH or a ONE HALF SHARE in a good paying FIG-IRON and COAL WORKS in SOUTH WALES. This is a bona fide good concern, and will produce 40 or 50 per cent. on capital at once.—Address, giving full address, "D. E. F.," Mining Journal office, 26, Ficet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a PERSON COMPETENT to UNDERTAKE the PRACTICAL MANAGEMENT of a SILVER-LEAD and ZINC WORKS,—Apply, post-paid, to "E. Z.," Messrs. Whitehead and Morris, Philipot-lane, London, E.C.

WANTED, a SITUATION as MINE AGENT. The advertiser has had 20 years' experience. No objection to go abroad. Good reference can be given, with testimonials.—Address, "E. C.," Fost-office, Ludgvan.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, ONE HUNDRED, or a less number, of NARROW GUAGE RAILWAY COAL WAGONS, NEW or SECOND-HAND. If second-hand, they must not have been worked longer than two retars, and must be in good condition. Wagons which have doors at the bottom in addition to doors at the sides would be preferred. Payment, cash.—Offers to be made, by etter, to Messrs. Charles Selly and Co., New Birchwood Collieries, near Aifreton.

A GENTLEMAN who has been ENGAGED on RAILWAY,
MINERAL, and OTHER SURVEYS for the last 16 years, and is a FIRST
CLASS DRAUGHTSMAN, is DESIROUS of an ENGAGEMENT with a CIVIL or
MINING ENGINEER. Has also a thorough knowledge of lithography. Terms moderate.—Address, "Alma," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE has this day been DECLARED on the shares in this company, PAYABLE forthwith.

By order of the Board, HIRAM WILLIAMS, Sec.
Note.—Certificities must be ieft at the office of the company, I, Winchester-buildings, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., ten days, in order to be examined and marked.
Dated July 3, 1862.

WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MERTING of the proprietors of the above company will be HELD at the company's office, 43, Dame-street, Dublin, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July, 1863, at the hour of One o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following special resolution, adopted at the special general meeting of said company, held on the 23d April, 1862, that is to say:—
"That the memorandum of agreement for carrying out the amalgamation of the Wicklow Copper Mine Company (Limited) with the Hibernian Mine Company, now read, be adopted, and that the directors of the Wicklow Copper Mine Company (Limited) be requested to have said agreement executed."

By order,

Bullin, July 2, 1862.

DONTGIBAUD SILVER-LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with Article 29 of the ntutes, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the over company is APPOINTED to TAKE PLACE in PARIS, at the office of the company, No. 8, Rue Rougement, on TUESDAY, the 22d of July next, at Tweive o'clock

pany, No. 6, now acceptance, or precisely.

The qualification to take part in this meeting is the holding of 20 shares, which must be deposited at the office of the company in Paris, or at the agency in London, ten days before the meeting takes place.

Shareholders may be represented by proxies at the meeting, but no one can be the bearer of a proxy unless he himself is the owner of 20 shares.

Proxies must be upon French stamped paper, and according to the form, which can be obtained at either of the offices of the company. JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS.

London Agency, No. 5, Queen-street-place, July 3, 1862.

BURREN LEAD AND CALAMINE COMPANY (LIMITED).
OFFICES,—193, GRESHAM HOUSE, E.C.

OLD WHEAL NEPTUNE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

OLD WHEAL NEFTUNE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED),
MARAZION, CORNWALL.
Capital £15,000, in 6000 shares of £7 10s. each.
5s, per share to be paid on application, £1 on allotment, and the remainder as required
DERECTORS.
The Direction will consist of shareholders holding £250 stock (100 shares) in the capital
of the company.
BANKERS—The National Bank, Old Broad-street, London,
Messrs, Vivian, Grylls, Kendall, and Co., Heiston, Cornwall.
SECRETARS—Mr. Oilver Wanssy.
OFFICES,—1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This mine, when worked, was one of the most successful in Cornwall. It commenced in 1808, and continued until 1822. With a capital of only £320 (£5 per share), the nest profits were £112,000 or £1750 per share, and absolutely made £960 profit, or £15 per share, the last two months' working.

The value of copper ore was 30 per cent, lower than at present, and materials, particularly iron, wood, and coal, were exceedingly high. Steam for drawing was not then employed, only horse-power, which at present would be considered ruinous except in the shallower prince. It is stated on reliable information that immense quantities of

the shallowest mines. It is stated on relia

the shallowest mines. It is stated on reliable information that immense quantities of then comparatively poor ores were laid open; these will be at once available for the present company when the mine is drained.

The dues reserved are 1-18th, instead of 1-9th, as formerly.

It was entirely owing to dissensions with the lords of the minerals that the stoppage since 1872 is due. The present company has succeeded in securing a lease for 21 years, for which they pay £1500 and 2000 shares, not only of the old set of Wheal Neptune, but also the ground to the north, called Wheal Arthur, where parallel lodes of promise have been laid open, which can easily be worked by cross-cuts from the old mine.

The mine is comparatively shallow, being in part only 103 fms. deep. The water is light, and the engine proposed to be erected (a 70-in. cylinder) will enable the mine to be sumk to 200 fms., and the side lodes worked. A 26-in. cylinder engine will also be erected for drawing and crushing.

The details as to the present position of the mine are fully shown in the maps, statements, and reports. It will be seen that the courses of ore in Neptune have afforded in places, at the low price of copper, £400 per fm. The reports also show that there is a considerable quantity of orey ground laid open, which, with improved appliances, will come away at a good profit.

The sett is about a will be longth, and attract two miles from the course of \$24 Miles of the course of \$24 Miles in a course of \$24 Miles of the course of the course of \$24 Miles of the cour

considerable quantity of orey ground laid open, which, with improved appliances, will come away at a good profit.

The set is about a mile in length, and situate two miles from the port of St. Michael's Mount. The district is one of the most productive in Cornwall. The mines immediately surrounding Wheal Neptune have afforder returns of nearly £4,000,000.

The reports, old account books, plans, &c., may be seen at the company's offices, where all prospectuses can be had, and application for shares made.

THE OLD WHEAL NEPTUNE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), having PURCHASED of the Exmouth Mining Company, Christow, Devon, the 70 in. cylinder ENGINE, with TWO BUILERS of 10 tons each, TENDERS are REQUIRED for the CARRIAGE of SAME to TEIGNMOUTH. A boliet ruck will be provided.—Apply to the secretary, CLIVER WANNEY, 1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street London.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE WAGGON
COMPANY (LIMITED), BURY, LANCASHIRE.
Capital, £100,000.
The above company are PREPARED to BUILD and LET FOR HIRE from TEN to
ONE HUNDRED MINERAL WAGONS of the best possible construction.—For terms

c., apply to the undersigned.
OFFICES, No. 4, BROAD STREET.

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THE BRYMBO LEAD SMELTING AND DESILVERIZING

COMPANY (LIMITED), BRYMBO, NEAR WREXHAM, DENBIGHSHIRE.

provided under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856-57, which limits the Hability of each shareholder to the amount of his shares.

Capital £40,000, in 8000 shares of £5 each.

Sit, 10s. per share on application, and 30s. per share on allotment, payable to either of the bankers of the company.

DERECTORS.

WILLIAM BURR, Esq. (Messrs. Burr, Brothers, and Co.), Kingsland, Shrewsh THOMAS EDGWORTH, Esq., Gatefield, Wrexham. [and London MicHael Henry, Esq. (Messrs. Henry, Ranger, and Co.), 163, Gresham Ho Leedon.

Lemdon.

HARRISON SMITH, Esq. (Mesers. Smith and Gregory), 17, Gracechurch-st., London,
B. TENNENT. Esq. (Mesers. Tennent and Co.), Auchenlech Ironworks, and 26
Lombard-street, London.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Cartiar and Harper, accountants, Sise-lane, London.
Solicitross—Messrs. Philips and Andrew, No. 48, Lincoin's Inn-fields, London.
BANKINS.

The Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool, No. 5, Lothbury, London; and 22,
The Albany, Liverpool; the North and South Wales Bank, Wraxham.
BROKERS—Messrs. Sewell Brothers, 75, Old Broad-street, London.
TEMPORARY OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,—6, CANNON STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

The objects and powers of the company are limited to purchasing, smelting, and de-dvertsing lead ores, excluding lead mining operations altogether.
The company have purchased the Brymbo Lead Smelting and Destiverizing Works, seemity erected, and replete with furnaces, refineries, engine power, and avery requisite pplianes for smelting 3446 tons of lead ore per annum, and for destiverizing double the sanitty; and propose to erect additional furnaces, so as to be enabled to smelt 6892 tons sanity;

per annum.

The capital required for the purchase money, additional outlay for carrying on the works, and for profitably negociating the sale of the pig-lead obtained, is estimated at £24,000. This sum is proposed to be raised by allotting 6000 shares of the company, and calling up £4 per share, in manner following, viz.:—10s, per share on application. 30s, per share on allotment, and two calls of £1 per share, at intervals of not less that three months. In the event of additional capital being required hereafter, the remaining £1 per share not called up, and the unallotted shares, will be made available for that NECOSE.

All per share not called up, and the unallotted shares, will be made available for that purpose.

The works are situate in the midst of the lead mining districts of Minera, Lianarmon, and Massysain, now yielding about 10,000 tons of lead ore per annum; they adjoin the coal pits of the Brymbo Coal Company, and are within 150 yards of the Great Western Rail way, thus enabling the company to command a preferential supply of lead ore, and to smelt the same at a diminished cost of 54 per cent, for coal and carriage alone, as compared with the cost of smelting at Bagilt, effecting a saving of £2619 per annum upon the quantity smelted, or equal to a preferential dividend of £9 l4s, per cent, per annum upon the total capital called up.

The total nett profit it estimated at £6131 per annum, or equal to an annual dividend of £22 l4s, per cent, t, taking pig-lead at a mean price of £20 per ton, whereas the present price exceeds £21 per ton. This estimate does not include the profits from desilverizing. These estimates are given in detail in the prospectus, together with the inventory, valuation, and report of Mr. Dennis (agent to Mesars, John Taylor and Sons) who, referring to the works, says:—"The site upon which the works are erected is highly favourable for economical working, that the works are judiciously laid out and substantially constructed, and upon the most approved principles."

The company are, therefore, in possession of all the elements for ensuring success; they are in the midst of a large and immediate supply of lead ore, they have coals and carriage at a diminished coat of 84 per cent, the works are highly approved and replete with the newest appliances, the demand for pig-lead exceeds the supply, the price obtained is remunerative and advancing, and the present few and powerful lead smelters, Applications for shares must be accompanied by the bankers' receipt for payment of deposit, and sodressed to the offices of the company if in o allotment be made, or the capital subscribed is not deemed sufficient

Prespectures and forms of application may be obtained from the bankers, solicitors, an obers, or at the temporary offices of the company, No. 6, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

THE LANGHAM HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Limited Liability Acts, 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 47, by which the liability of each shareholder is strictly limited to the amount of his shares.

Deposit on application, £1 per share, and £1 19s. on allotment.

Further calls not to exced £2 10s., at intervals of not less three mouths each.

The Right Hon. VISCOUNT BURY, M.F., 48, Rutland-square.
WILLERT BEALE, E.q., 28, Greavenor-street.
BIT JAMES CARMICHAEL, Bart., Chairman of the Submarine Telegraph Company.
Company.

Company.

PETER GRAHAM, Esq. (Messrs. Jackson and Graham), Oxford-street.

DEAKE JOHN HOARE, Esq., 141, New Bond-street, Director of Bank of Hindo
JASPER WILSON JOHNS, Esq., 46, Cumberland-street, Director of the Oswestr

Newtown Railway.
WILLIAM EDGCUMBE RENDLE, Esq., 36, Cleveland-square, Director of the Great
Western Dock Company.
LLEWELLYN E. TRAHERNE, Esq., Junior United Service Club, St. James's.

ACTIONS—Messrs. Davidson, Bradbury, Hardwick, and Carr, Weavers' Hall,
22, Basinghall-street.
Contractors—Messrs. Lucas Brothers, Belveders-road, Lambeth.
Ens—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, 75, Combilit, Hanover-square branch
of the London and County Bank.
BROKER—Francis Burnand, Eq., County Chambers, 14, Cornbill, E.C.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Gilbert Logic, Eq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,-22, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Gilbert Logic, Eq.
TEMPORARY OFFICES,—22, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER.

This company has been formed for the purpose of erecting an hotel on a scale of comfort and magnificence hitherto unattained in London, on the grounds now known as Mansfield House and Gardens, Langham-place.

The area of the estate measures 180 in depth, and 383 ft. frontage, commanding from the south end of Fortiand-place an uninterrupted view to the Regent's Park. An idea of the dimensions of the proposed structure can be formed by comparison with the Grosvenor Hotal, which it will exceed by one-half.

The site is altogether unsurpassed for its salubrity, its aspect, and central situation. Immediately adjacent to the Embassies of Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Mexico, and Portugal, and the Consulate of America, the hotel will be constructed with the view, among others, of affording appropriate accommodation to diplomatic bodies and the representatives of foreign Courts. Placed in the midst of the leading thoroughfares the hotel will offer material salvantages to the public at large.

The approaching completion of the Metropolitan Rallway Station in Portland-place will bring the hotel, moreover, in immediate connection with the Great Northern, the London and North-Western, the Great Western, and the Midsand lines.

The directors have concluded a provisional agreement with the present lessee of the property for the sale to them of his entire interest for the moderate price of £3500. This interest consists of a lesse for 99 years, at a ground rent of £1000 per annum. The materials now on the property are to be taken by the company at a valuation of what they are worth towards the construction of the hotel, and the lessee has consented to accept payment for the same in padi-up shares of the company at a valuation of what they are worth towards the construction of the hotel, and the lessee has consented to accept payment for the same in padi-up shares of the company. The mansion, built by Nash, at a cost of £25,000, is in thor

and forms of applications for shares, may be obtained from brokers, or from the secretary, at the temporary offices

CREASE'S PATENT EXCAVATING MACHINERY,
for SUPERSEDING the SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LABOUR
in SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to
drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm. per diem, and
to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.
Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great eaving in cost.
Applications to be addressed to Mr. Gronge T. Curris (sole agent), 17, Gracechurchstreet. London. E.C.

Applications to be addressed to arr. Osconomical street, London, E.C.

By providing the power of calculating the time and cost to explore a certain depth and extent of ground, speculation in mining will be assimilated to commercial pursuits, with this unmistakable advantage—that when the ground has been once carefully and judiciously selected, and operations properly and systematically carried out for its development, there would be far less chance of unsatisactory results than are met with by merchants and manufacturers in the usual routine of their business. As this important invention must beneficially interest the landowners, mine proprietors, merchants, and minors, we opine it will meet with immediate adoption.—Mining Journal.

# ACCIDENTS ARE Every one should therefore provide against them. THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY CCIDENTS ARE UNAVOIDABLE!

THE RAILWAY FASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY
Grant Policies for Suns from £100 to £1000, Assuring against
ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

An annual payment of £3 secures £1000 in case of DEATH by ACCIDENT, or a
weakly allowance of £6 to the assured while laid up by Injury.

Apply for forms of proposal, or any information, to the Provincial Agents, the Booking
Clarka at the Railway Statjons.

Apply for forms of proposal, or any information, to the Provincial Agents, the Booking Cierks at the Railway Stations,
Or to the Head Office, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
4102,817 have been paid by this company as Compensation for 56 fatal Cases, and
5041 Cases of personal injury.
The SOLE COMPANY privileged to issue RAILWAY JOURNEY INSURANCE TICKETS, costing 1d., 2d., or 3d., at all the Principal Stations.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 1849.
64, Cornhill, E.C.

Principal Stations. nent, 1849. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Sec. 64, Cornhill, E.C.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

IN the MATTER of the WHEAL CONCORD SILVER-LEAD IN the MATTER of the WHEAL CONCORD SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), and in the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACTS, 1885, 1887.—By an order made by His Henour, the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, in the above-mentioned matter, and datad the 28th day of June inst., upon the petition of Charles Morley, William Henry Luke, William Hodge, John Luke, and James Jasper, being respectively creditors of the said company, it was ordered that the said company should be ABSOLUTELY WOUND UP by the Court, under the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1886, 1857.
And it was ordered that all suits and actions against the said company should be stayed from the date thereof, or until the further order of the Court.
And it was further ordered that Frederick Marshall, of Truro, in the county of Cornwail, gentleman, the assistant registrar of the said Stannaries of Devon, should be, and he was thereby, appointed provisional official liquidator of the said company, subject to an application to the Court to appoint a permanent official liquidator in his place, approved of by a majority in value of the creditors and contributories of the said company, such application to be made within twelve days from the date of the said order.
And it was further ordered that all questions of costs should be reserved for the further confidention of the Court.

And it was further ordered that all questions of coats should be reserved for the said consideration of the Court.

And it was further ordered that a copy of the said order should be served on the said company, at their registered office, as sforesaid, and also on Charles James Hampton, the solicitor of the said company, and that such service on them, or either of them, in any part of England or Wales, should be good and sufficient in that behalf on the person or persons so served. HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MAREACK, Solicitors, Truro, (Agents for Richard Peter, Solicitors for the Petitioners, Launceston).

#### In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

PURSUANT to an Order made in the Cause of Leddicoat and Others v. Wills, the CREDITORS in respect of TREFFRY CONSOLS MINE, in the parish of St. Columb Minor, within the said Stannaries, are, on or before the 18th day of July tast., to COME IN and PROVE THEIR DEBTS before the Registrar of the said Court, at his office in Truro, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.—Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, July 2, 1862.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE. TURNHURST HALL ESTATE, COLLIERY AND IRONSTONE WORKS

TURNHURST HALL ESTATE, COLLIERY AND IRONSTONE WORKS

M. R. SAMUEL ROWLEY (of Longport, Burslem) WILL SELL,
BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 24th of July, 1662, at Three colcok in the
afternoon, for Four o'clock prompt, at the Sneyd Arms Hotel, Tunstall, Staffordshire
Potteries, all that VALUABLE FREEHOLD MIN BERAL ESTATE, with the MANSION
HOUSE and OUT OFFICES, called TURNHURST HALL ESTATE, consisting of about
110 a. 3 r. 27 r. of excellent MEADOW, PASTURE, and ARABLE LAND, with all requisite OUTBUILDINGS. Also, the VALUABLE MINES of COAL, IRONSTONE,
CLAY, MABL, and SAND in and under the same.
This estate is situated in a populous and improving neighbourhood, close to the Staffordshire Potteries, being within one mile of Tunstall, half a mile of Golden Hill, three
of Burslem, seven of Congleton, and three quarters of a mile from the Bidduigh branch
of the North Staffordshire Railway.
The mansion house is well and substantially built, having all requisite and suitable
outbuildings and offices, fish pond, gardens, walled round and well stocked with fruit
trees, conservatory and summer house, making the whole a very desirable family residsmos.

The FARM HOUSE and BIULDINGS are well advanted, and the lands (which lies it.)

demos.

The FARM HOUSE and BUILDINGS are well adapted, and the lands (which lie in a ring fence) are in a high state of cultivation, and occupied by a respectable tenant. The valuable MINES of COAL and IRONSTONE run throughout the estate, and but a small portion of them have been as yet worked. The following particulars will show the estimated number of mines that are in the estate, their estimated thickness and depth from the surface, and the probable quantities worked and remaining to be worked:—

No.	Names of Mines. T	hic	kness	L	epth		337			ned qua			
		-									DIM		
			in.		ards			R.			A.	R.	
1	The Winghay Coal	. 5	6 .		-		13	0	0		75	0	0
2	The Rusty Mine Ironstone	. 1	8 .		13		12	0				0	0
3	The Brown Mine Ironston	0 1	3 .					0	0		97	0	0
	The Rowhurst Coal							0	0			0	Õ
	The Burnwood Ironstone .							_	-			3	
	The Burnwood Coal						,	-					27
								-		*****			27
	The Twist Coal							-		*****			
	The Birchinwood Coal					*****		-					27
9	The Mossfield Coal	. 4	0 .		25			-			110	3	27
10	The Ragman Coal	. 4	6 .		90			-					27
11	The Whitfield Coal	. 4	3 .		30			_		*****			27
	The Stony Eight Foot or Bell Ringers' Coal.											-	27
13	The Ten Foot Coal	. 7	0 .		40			-			110	8	27
14	The Bowling Alley Coal .	. 4	6 .		40			_		*****	110	8	27
15	The Holly Lane Coal	. 5	0 .		25			-			110	3	27
16	The Sparrow Butts Coal .	. 5	0 .		40			-					27
	WINGHAY COAL is a go		sound	l coal,	chief	ly used	by	otte	ers,	and from	n its	thi	ek-

ness is considered a valuable mine.
The RUSTY MINE IRONSTONE is a first-class fronstone, and by some parties is conidered equal, if not preferable, to the Chalkey Mine.
The BROWN MINE IRONSTONE has been proved to be a profitable yielding mine

when calcined.

The ROWHURST COAL is a good hard coal, and used extensively a
and by potters. nd by potters.

The BURNWOOD IRONSTONE is also a first-class mine, and produces a large pro-

The BURNWOOD HONSTONE is also a first-class mine, and produces a large pro-ortion of pudding mine when calcined.

The BURNWOOD COAL is of good quality, about 3 ft. of the top being available for iouse coal and furnaces, and the residue for potters.

The TWIST COAL is a good coal of extra hardness, suitable for furnaces.

The BIRCHINWOOD COAL is excellent house fire coal, well known in the district.

The MOSSFIELD COAL is generally considered a better coal than the Birchinwood.

The RAGMAN COAL is a serviceable coal for general purposes.

The WHITFIELD COAL is used for manufactures, and for house coal.

The STONY EIGHT FOOT BELL RINGERS' coal is an excellent furnace coal, and

The STONY EIGHT FOOT ORGIL RINGERS' coal is an excellent furnace coal, and onsidered the best coking coal in the district.

The TEN FOOT COAL and the BOWLING ALLEY COAL are good sound coals. The HOLLY LANE is the best house coal, and the SPARROW BUTTS COAL the set turnace coal in the district.

It will be seen that a portion of the four first-named mines are being worked. The inking to the Burnwood Coal and Ironstone Mines, Nos. 5 and 6, has been carried to the least of short 110 weeks.

sinking to the Burnwood Coal and Ironstone Mines, Nos. 5 and 6, has been carried to the depth of about 110 yards.

Good MACHINERY, BUILDINGS, and PLANT belong to the colliery.
There is a range of clay close to the surface, suitable for bricks, and large beds of marl suitable for potters and for fire-bricks, and also beds of sand.
A branch railway to the Bidduiph line might be made at a very small outlay.
This setate is the key to many of the mining properties in the district, and would enable them to be more advantageously worked, as large quantities of calcined ironstone are now sent to South Staffordshire, and, when manufactured into iron, returned through this district; the excetion of blast furnaces and forges would save this expense of transit, and enable the proprietor to carry on a most extensive and profitable trade.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mesars. Corpock and Oldham, solicitors, Stockport, solicitors to the vendors; or to Mr. William Harding, solicitors, Tunstail; or Mr. Genege Fraderick Howers, Brownhills, Tunstail.

THE GWYDIR, OTHERWISE THE BWICH SLATE QUARRIES AND WORKS, NEAR LLANRWST, NORTH WALES.

THE GWYDIR, OTHERWISE THE BWLCH SLATE QUARRIES AND WORKS, NEAR LLANRWST, NORTH WALES.

MESSES. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 31st July, at Twelve o'clock, at the Auction Mart, London, in One Lot (unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract), the GWYDIR (otherwise the BWLCH) SLATE QUARRIES, situate at DOLWYDDELEN, in the county of CARNARVON, about nine miles from Lianrwst, about twelves miles from the shipping stage or quay at Trefritw, on the Conway River, where vessels of 100 tons burden can load alongside, and about 21 miles from the shipping port of Conway, North Wales. The railway from Conway to Lianrwst will be completed in the spring of next year, and will afford additional facility for transit.

The quarries are on the slope of the Carnarron range of mountains; the slate formation lies about ten yards beneath the surface, and has been proved to the depth of about 35 yards. The quality of the slate is uniform, equal in grain to the well-known Bangor slate, and of the original blue colour of the Weish slate.

The works were formed some years since by the Gwydir Slate Company, and fitted with costly machinery for sawing, planing, and otherwise preparing slate slab, the whole worked by an iron overshot water-wheel, 30 if. diameter, driven by a powerful stream of water flowing from a lake in the mountains, discharging itself into the River Lieft, a tributary of the Conway, which flows past the property; but although large sums of money have been expended in fitting the machinery and in opening the quarry, it may almost be pronounced a virgin quarry, from the comparatively very limited operations intherio performed, there being up to the present time only four bargains or workings actually formed, and these only partially worked, the yield from which during the past six months has been 655 tons of slates; but by a judicious expenditure (now being gradually made) six additional bargains may be at work within the next twelve months, thereby increasin

D'Ereaby, subject to a small fixed reut and royalties, which amount to about 5 per cent. on the gross returned to the gross returned

The works may be seen that the hotels at Bangor, Conway, Lianrwst, and don, E.C.
Prioted particulars may be obtained at the hotels at Bangor, Conway, Lianrwst, and Chester; at the Midland Counties Herald office, Birmingham; of Samues Fisher, Esq., solicitor, Merchant Taylors' Hall, Threadneddle-street, London, E.C.; of Groo. Hadist, Esq., solid Jewry Chambers; and of Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
VALUABLE LEAD MINE, on the MURCHISON RIVER, absenting RICHEST QUALITY, with BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, and MIBIGO. TOPLIS AND HARDING will SELL BY AUCTION, at the Official Liquidator in Bankruptcy, in the matter of the Geraldine Mines, July 31, at one containing the Official Liquidator in Bankruptcy, in the matter of the Geraldine Mines, when the Official Liquidator in Bankruptcy, in the matter of the Geraldine Mines, ALUABLE PREEHOLD MINERAL File known as the Geraldine Mines, situate on the Marchison River, should be part thereof forwaing the capital of the colony of Western Australia; containing should part thereof forwaing the surface of the mines, and in which a shall have been and mining apparatus; also, 16,000 acres of land, leashold from the Crown, at Baker's Well, about 16 miles from the mines, on the read to Fert Green, and embarkation.

Baker's Well, about 16 miles from the mines, on the read to Fert Green of embarkation.

These mines have been worked with considerable success during the period of the state of the state

SALE OF BYERS GREEN, NEWFIELD, HUNWICK AND OTHER COLLIERES.-TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPERTY. OTHER COLLERES—TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS EXAME
Notice is hereby given, that the PERIOD for DELIVERING PROPOSALS EXAME
leairous of treating for the PURCHASE of any of the COLLERES or PROFE
referred to in and by the advertisement, dated the 181th May last, bath been EYER
from the 1st to the 18th July next, when the directors of the West Bartleys
and Railway Company will take into consideration the applications which sail
been received from intending purchasers, in order to negociations for effecting single proceeded with.—June 18, 1862.

JOHN TIPLADY, Saints—

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, STENCOOSE A MAWLA UNITED MINES, in the parish of ST. AGNES, CORY Communications to be addressed to the Committee, Chacewater, Currwall, of was particulars may be had.—Chacewater, May 27, 1862.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS...

BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a magnifocent New BLAST KIN

FURNACES, &c., by those eminent engineers. William Fairbairn and Son, Maco

The bore of the steam cylinder is 88 in., and of the blowing cylinder 88 in., with

7 ft. stroke, with proparations for coupling a second engine thereto at any fumpo

Apply to Wiesatley Kink and Co., engineers, contractors, &c., Alberton,

Mary's, Manchester.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS ENGAGED MANUFACTURING IRON AND RAILWAY WORK.—TO REGISTED THE METALLY WORK.—TO REGISTED THE METALLY WORK.—TO REGISTED STABLISHED. EXTENSIVE, and LICLIN BUSINESS, in BIRMINGHAM, with YALUABLE MACHINERY, in got we order, and having a first-rate connection. May be entered upon at once—Fourier apply to Mr. B. Soans, solicitor, 15, Bennett's Hill; or to Mr. L. MIDRITON and 19. Upper Temple-street, Birmingham.—None but principals or their sidinary. 19, Upper Te-treated with.

SOUTH WALES COAL,—TO BE LET, the COAL TO BE LET, the COAL TRONSTONE UNDER the LANDS of Lieut.—Col. Cowell Stepes, that the GWENDRAETH VALLEY. The Gwendraeth Canal passes through daying and communicates with the sea and South Wales Railway. It is probable that the communicates with the sea and South Wales Railway. It is probable that

VALUABLE IRON ORE ROYALTY, near WHITEHAVE VALUABLE IRON ORE ROYALTY, near WHITEHAVE TO BE LET, by proposal, for a term of 21 years, with immediate possess very Valuable, extensive, and well proved IRON ORE BOYALTY, which under the ancient enclosed lands of the BIBKS and CROSSLACON ESTATE, at in the township of FRIZINGTON, in the parish of ARLECDON, in the cossey of BERLAND, comprising an area of upwards of 200 acres, in a ring too, disting they miles from Whitehaven, having the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egresch had for its southern boundary, and adjoining the valuable from ore mines of the real Mining Company on the south and east, and those of Mesers, S. W. simith as a Crossgill and High House, on or towards the east.

Mr. THOMAS LEATHES, the resident farmer, will show the repairty, and likely plans may be had, and the terms and conditions of letting may be seen on spikely mr. POSTLETHWAITE, solicitor, Whitehaven, who will receive proposite up to the first of the control of the

WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE CONSOLE TENDERS,
-To ALTER the ENGINE and BOILER HOUSES, and put all the building

these mines in good working order,
2.—To REMOVE, REPAIR, and RRECT a 58 inch PUMPING ENGIS,
BOILER; and to ERECT and CONNECT a 14 in, WINDING ENGISE,
Will be received on or before Thursday, the 17th of July next, by Mr. Batty&
Tavistock, where plans and particulars may be seen, and information will be given.

Taylook, where plans and particulars may be seen, and mornation with spice of the property of the control of the property of the company is the only one of manufactured and the property of the company is the only one of manufactured in the United Kingdom, but it is precisely similar in character to those in bejon in the United Kingdom, but it is precisely similar in character to those in bejon the top of the company is the only one of manufactured in the United Kingdom, but it is precisely similar in character to those in bejon either raw or calcined, at the option of the purchaser. The quality of the spite from this ore is of the first-class, and is very superior to that manufactured in the form this ore is of the first-class, and is very superior to that manufactured in the control of the property of

Offices, 29, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

TO MINE OWNERS AND OTHERS-THE PATE CAN BE ADAPTED to ANY MINES HAFT, at a TRIFLING COST, and in E CACY GUARANTEED.—Applications to be made to G. B. Goodrap, armine patentee, 29, Baker-atreet, Portman-square, where working models can be see.

BELL BROTHERS beg to intimate that, having become SI LICENSEES in the United Kingdom of Prov. DEVILLE'S METHOD of DUCING PURE ALUMINIUM, they are now in a POSITION to SUPPLY, where they note their needs and its compound with copper, known under the MALUMINIUM BRONZE.—Newcastle-on-Tyne, September, 1860.

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Cost and in working, as well as the MOST DUBABLE and EFFICIENT MIS

made. Complete machine, capable of washing from 25 to 30 tons get dies (asto quality), 275.—Full particulars, testimonials, &c., may be obtained from E faul

Eaq., C.E., Beaufort-buildings, Strand, London.

A Moner may be seen at Mr. Epwanne's office, Beaufort-buildings.

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for it is RAPIDLY INCREASING.—For terms, apply to B. Musuar and Co., 8
Steel Works, near Coleford, Gloucesterabire.

CYANOGEN STEEL, CAST STEEL, SHEAR STEEL,
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IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER FOWER.

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ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, have been engaged for 15
with complete success, in MANUFACTURING their IMPROVED TURBING. with complete success, in MANUFACTURING their IMPROVED TURNISE.

can recommend them with confidence. This machine is applicable to all recommend them with confidence. This machine is applicable to all results of fail and quantities of water, giving a match highest and the processing of part and being affected by floods or back-water; and it is particularly well adapted fails where the quantity of water is variable.

Further particulars on application; also references to turbines now all work as and others at the following places: —The Engleston Mines, Baroard Cashis; high mines, Isle of Man; and the Paper Mills of Messrs. MATTHEWS and MANTS, new Mines, Isle of Man; and the Paper Mills of Messrs. MATTHEWS and MANTS, new CAULD A.

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ASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP,
PRIATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY
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lemma begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, can the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient even at public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and sits arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space with a first order of the control of the shafts, sailtness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this riskins water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be felt by stam-negine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion, but statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydrautic machine, the control of the second of the second of the control of the second of the casual control of the second of the casual control of the casual casual case and casual cas

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hise and expense on most instance, and an expense on the same facility and economy.

Supplex a very small space, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand, and water from any depth with the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand, and such as the same facility and contains a supplex of a smaller diameter than its tube, slawly removed, and requires no cleaning or attention. South Sydenham, the parameter of sealing at work, at Wheel Concord Mine, South Sydenham, the Wristeck; and a subpling pump at Woodside Graving Dock Company of Brench, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT to ERECT his PATENT PUMP (OF EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will BUESSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the USE MISSYION.

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AURCHSON publishes a QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, the amentine the POSITION and PROSPECTS of the MINES at the end of the manufacture of the MINES at the end of the mining and the manufacture of the MINES at the end of the mining and the manufacture of the MINES at the end of the mining and the minin

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to persons having capital employed, or who may be desirous of in-ferring Chronicle.

Investment of capital in mining operations is inestimable. One of mine publications which has come under our notice, and contains any other on the subject of which it treats.—Derby Telegraph.

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IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

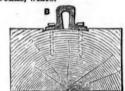
RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM HARRISON AND CAMM HAVE ON HAND RAILWAY, COAL, COKE, AND MINERAL WAGONS ON SALE OR HIRE,
AT THE ROTHERHAM WAGON WORKS, MASERO'.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
Apply to the Secretary, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, COAL AND IRONMASTERS, WAGON BUILDERS, &c.—the BEST and CHEAPEST LOCOMOTIVE GREASE is MANUFACTURED by BUCKNELL, CHESTERFIELD. Only one quality made. A trial is solicited. References given to some of the principal coal owners in the district. Sample casks from 2 cwts. upwards. Chesterfield, February 6, 1862.

ELLIS'S PATENT BRIDGE RAIL,







The advantages claimed by this rail over others are:—

1.—Its having a flat or solid surface its whole breadth to boit down to the timbers (see section A).

2.—The impossibility of its collapsing, as is the case with all other bridge rails (see section A).

section B).

3.—Its being perfectly rigid. The bolts, therefore, remain firm in the timber till the rail is quite worn out.

4.—Its effecting a saving in the timbers of from 50 to 100 per cent, as there is no liability of the timbers being torn and splintered by their shifting, as is shown in section B, where the heads of the bolts are frequently torn off.

5.—Its shape admits of its being rolled at a less weight to the yard, without diminising its strength or durability.

This rail has been submitted to several of the principal engineers and practical men of the day, who have pronounced it the best that has been produced. It carries the paim for lightness, durability, and consequently chapness.

The patent rail at 62 lbs. per yard is sufficiently strong to carry the heaviest engine on the Great Western Railway.

THOMAS ELLIS, NEW SWINDON IRONWORKS, WILTS.

JOB TAYLOR AND CO., SWAN FOUNDRY,
SOLE PROPRIETORS of HINTON'S PATENT CUPOLA, which CONSUMES
FIFTY PER CENT. LESS COKE than any cupola yet invented. MAKERS of ALL
KINDS OF MACHINERY connected with the GRINDING and TEMPERING OF
EVERY SORT of CLAY OF MARL, and for the MANUFACTURE OF BRICKS,
TILES, DRAIN PIEES, &c. Also, of HIGH and LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES of any dimensions, and of GENERAL MACHINERY.

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CEORGE WHITEHOUSE (late James Colley and Sons),
MANUFACTURERS OF BOLSTER PINS and BOXES, BOLTS and NUTS,
WOOD SCREWS, LIFTING JACKS, RAILWAY SPIKES, RIVETS, and EVERY
DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY FASTENINGS,
HOPE WORKS, WEST BROMWICH. (ESTABLISHED 1815.)
LONDON AGENTS,—MESSES. R. AND W. PULLING, 10, NEW BROAD STREET
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WATER PRESSURE ENGINES.

WATER PRESSURE ENGIRES.

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Begs most respectfully to CALL the ATTENTION of LEAD MINE PROPRIETORS
and OTHERS to his IMPROVED WATER PRESSURE (HYDRAULIC) ENGINES,
which are ADAPTED for both SURFACE and UNDERGROUND OPERATIONS.
The cylinder is placed horizontal, which, with winding drum and pumping apparatus,
are fitted on strong cast-iron bed plates, boited on Memel timber foundation frame. They
are made from the very best material, and extra strong in all their parts, fitted with improved slide platons, slot link motion for reversing, and can be managed by any ordinary
workman.

workman.
The above engines have been at work pumping and winding in several of the lead mines
of Alston Moor, Cumberland, during the last twelve years, and are giving the utmost

atisfaction.

Prices and full particulars may be obtained on application, and contracts undertally the above for the erection and completion of those engines in any part of the kingdonaranteeing the same for any reasonable period.

A SSAYS AND ANALYSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., M.G.A. (late Mitchell and Rickard), Author of "Manual of Practical Assaying," "Metallurgical Papers," &c. All communications and samples to be addressed (free) to Mr. MITCHELL, care of Mr. Bateman, 28, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

DAVEY'S PATENT BLASTING POWDER,

This blasting powder possesses the following advantages over every other in use:—
Its COMBUSTION is SLOWER and MORE PERFECT when confined in the hole, 
its MORE IMPERVIOUS to MOISTURE, PRODUCES LESS SMOKE, is LESS 
DANGEROUS, it BURSTS as MUCH ROCK with a CHARGE OCCUPYING the 
SAME or even LESS SPACE, and its WEIGHT being TWENTY to TWENTY-FIVE 
PER CENT. LESS than ordinary gunpowder, a SAVING of ONE-FOURTH the COST 
is EFFECTED.

DAYER BROTHERS and Co. beg to state that this powder is specially made for blasting,

DAYEY BROYMERS and Co. beg to state that this powder is specially made for blasting, and from its slow combustion is not adapted for projectiles. They would, therefore, caution consumers not to be induced by interested parties to put it to a failacious trial, by firing a ball from a mortar, which is no test of its explosive force when confined.

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MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL
SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH DAVEY, and PRYOR who beg to inform Merechants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations,
that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT
SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into the custom, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes is from altimitations, and manures the continuity of the gunpowder.
This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.
Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOE, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

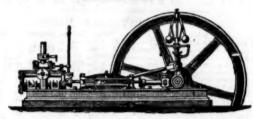
SAFETY FUSE,-Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO.

AFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO., PENHALLICK, POOL, near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBO, near WREXHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. BRUNTON and Co. have recently erected a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where, as at Cornwall, they are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than any to be procursed elsewhere.

C H A R L E S D A V E Y A N D C SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

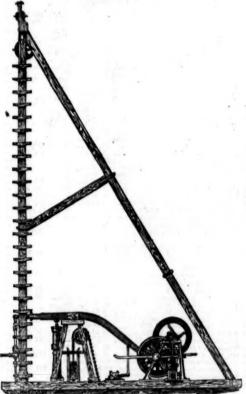
M E S S R S. E. P A G B A N D C
VICTORIA WORKS, BEDFORD,
AND LAURENCE FOUNTNEY PLACE, CANNON STREET, LONDON
MANUFACTURERS OF



HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES, from 21/4 to 30 horse power, and upwards, adapted for MINING and GENERAL PURPOSES. Prices and full particulars sent on application.

PATON'S PATENT MINERAL BORING
AND WINDING MACHINE.
MANUFACTURED BY
WILLIAM DIXON, GOYAN BAR IRONWORKS, GLASGOW.

CAMPBELL BROTHERS, CALDER AND GOVAN IRON WHARF, WILLIAM STREET BLACKFRIARS.



A NUMBER of these BORING MACHINES are at PRESENT WORKING in the neighbourhood of GLASGOW, at LESS THAN HALF THE USUAL COST for boring and with THREE TIMES THE SPEED.

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The Russian Government,
H.R.H. the Prince Consort,
Most of the Nobility and Gentry,

It is extensively used at home and abroad for all kinds of
OUT-DOOR WORK,
and will be found a most efficient and economical preservative for
HEAD GEARING OF COLLIERIES, MINES, WOOD AND IRON WORK
of all descriptions; also
TRUCKS, WAGONS, ETC., ETC.,
Lasting twice as long as the best common paints in exposed situations, being
manufactured expressly for external purposes.
ANY PERSON CAN LAY IT ON, and its superiority may be inferred from the opposition with which its use has been met by those interested in the sale of ordinary
paints. (No grinding is requisite.)
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COLOURS,

FIVE CWTS. AND UPWARDS, CARRIAGE FREE, TO ANY STATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES, AND FER STEAMER TO MOST PORTS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. Patterns, also copy of testimonials, will be sent on application to

WALTER CARSON AND SONS,

(Successors to the Inventors),

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LONDON, E.C.
NO AGENTS TREGUGEOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.



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The crucibles manufactured by the PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY have been in successful use fir many years by some of
the largest ENGINEERS, BRASSFOUNDERS, and REFIXERS in this country and abroad. The great SUPERIORITY of these melting pota consists in their capability of meliing on the average 35 to 40 pourings of the most difficult metals,
and a still greater number of the ordinary character, some of
them having actually been worked for the EXTRAORDINAEY
number of 56 heats. They are nanfacted by change of temperature, never cruck, and become heated much more rapidly than
any other kind, thereby SAVING more than FIFTY FER
CENT. In fuel, time, and labour. Leating as they do for such a
length of time, the saving of waste is also very considerable.
The company have recently introduced a CRUCIBLE SPECIALLY ADAPTED for MALLEABLE RON MELTING, the
average working of which has proved to be about seven days.

CRUCIBLES for STEEL MELTING are also made, which save nearly 1½ too of
fuel to every ton of steel fused.

all to every fon of steel fused.

The Patent Plumbago Crucible Company likewise manufacture and import clay crubles, muffice, portable furnaces, &c., stove backs, all descriptions of fire-standing goods, and every requisite for the assayer and dentist.

For lists, testimonials, &c., apply to the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company, Battersea

tional Exhibition, Class 1 and 2, fully described in this Journal on the 14th

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# THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.	- 1
	et Paid.
1000 Alderley Edge (Cheshtre) [L.]* 10 0 0 60 7 18 6 0 10 0-Ms	
4000 Haddowd Dhitad (Copper), Invistous I o dee The The	r. 1862
240 Boscean (tin), St. Just	1862
2000 (low Bree (conner tip) Diogent - 1. 15 0 0 - 72 - 273 10 0 - 2 0 0-Fe	. 1862
200 Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardigansh. 38 0 0 33 9 0 0 4 0 0—Ap	ril, 1861
BAKO Clarkin Kitchen (comper), Illogan	y. 1862
256 Copper Hill (copper) Redruth 48 0 0 105 82% 7 0 0 2 10 0-Mi	y. 1862
10000 Conner Miners of England	alf-yrly.
	lf-yrly.
1088 Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer 8 U U. 81	y, 1862
	1. 1862
	ril, 1862
128 Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire* 60 0 0 200 239 10 0 4 0 0—Mi 280 Derwent Mines (sillead), Durham 300 0 0 180 147 0 0 5 9 0—Ju	
280 Derwent Mines (sillead), Durham 300 0 0 180 147 0 0 5 9 0 — Ju 1024 Desyn Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.] 1 0 0 440 430 435 798 0 0 8 0 0 — Ma	v. 1862
359 Polecath (copper, tin), Camborne*128 17 6 560 672 10 0 7 0 0-Ju	ne, 1862
299.0 Preshe Walls (tip. copper), Calstock 2 1 0 14 0 16 0 0 1 6 -Ju	ne, 1862
3000 Dyfngwm (lead), Wales 12 6 6., 10 0 10 0 0 2 6-M	y. 1862
512 Fast Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.] 29 10 0 43 43 44 99 0 0 1 0 0-M	y, 1862
6144 East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.] 2 14 6 44% 45% 45% 3 0 0 0 15 0-A	ril, 1862
512 East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]*. 29 10 0. 43 43 44 99 0 0. 1 0 0-M  514 East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.] 2 14 6. 44 4. 45 4 45 4. 3 0 0. 0 15 0-M  300 East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire* 32 0 0. 45 81 10 0. 1 0 0-M  310 0. 0 0. 2 10 0-M	r. 1862
192 Feat Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Hiogan 24 0 U.s. SUU	ne, 1862
	c. : 1861
A 16 A A A A A	
5000 Frank Mills (lead), Devon	c. 1861
8000 Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth". 0 14 6 4% 4% 4% 7 18 6 0 5 0—De 1788 Great Wheal Fortune (tin), Breage 18 6 0 26% 26 27 3 0 0 0 10 0—A;	ril, 1862
5908 Great Wh. Vor (tin,cp.), Helston [S.E.] 40 0 0. 64 1 17 6. 0 5 0-M	r. 1862
10240 Gunnis Take (Clitters' Adit) 0 2 0 3% 0 3 0 0 1 6-M	r. 1862
1094 Herodefoot (1d.), Bear Liskeard [S.E.] 8 10 0., 39 31 35 15 0 1 15 0 1	
100 a 9 9714 . 7 10 0 . 0 15 0 98	
400 Tishurne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales* 18 15 0., 110 383 10 0., 2 0 0-Mi	
	ril, 1862
1600 Mining Co. IL. 1. (Id.), Wrexham 25 0 0 170 50 10 0 5 U U-M	y, 1862
30000 Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal) 7 0 0. 1814. 1814 . 14 7 11. 0 7 0—Do 640 Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold 4 0 0. 25 18 10 7. 0 10 0—A	ril, 1862
640 Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold 4 0 0., 25 18 10 7., 0 10 0 - Ai 6000 New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin). 1 6 6., 24 0 3 6., 0 1 0 - 86	pt. 1861
6000 New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin). 1 6 6 214 0 3 6 0 1 0—8e 6000 North Downs (copper) Redruth, 2 3 4 4% 4% 4% 0 10 0 0 2 6—M	v. 1862
1000 pr	r. 1861
8400 Per Consols (cop.), St. Blazey (S.E.), 1 2 6 5 36 12 6 0 3 0-M	r. 1862
260 Parva Mines (copper), Anglesey [1.], 50 00.,	
1779 Polherro (tin). St. Agnes	c. 1861
1190 Providence (tin), Uny Leiantt [S.E.] 10 6 7 42 424 45 64 0 0 1 0 0-M	y, 1862
\$000 Personall Hill and Ransom United 2 16 0 414 424 496 0 6 0 0 3 0Ju	ne, 1862
16 Rhosesmor (lead)	arterly. ly, 1862
512 South Caradon (cop.), St. Clear [S.E.] 1 5 0 350	y, 1862 y, 1862
512 South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall® 8 0 0 44 105 110 359 5 0 1 0 0—M. 496 S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan® [S.E.] 18 18 9 115 105 110 359 5 0 1 0 0—M.	y, 1862
280 Spearne Moor (tin, copper), St. Just 31 17 9 55 50 55 9 15 0 1 0 0-Ju	ne, 1861
210 C Toron Company (tim) St Tweet 9 0 0 90 9714 9914 485 0 0 - 0 10 0 - M	y, 1862
9600 Tamar Con. (silid.), Beeralston (S.E.) 4 10 0 24s 1\( \frac{1}{6} \) 5 6 0 0 2 6-Ja	n. 1861
	ly, 1862
200 Temporet Consols (tin), near Helston 87 10 0 100 85 0 0 2 0 0-M	r. 1862
4200 Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L. £5] 2 15 0 45 2 12 6 1 0 0-A	oril, 1862
4900 Vigra and Clogau (copper) (L. £8] . 2 15 0. 45 . 2 12 6. 1 0 0—A 1024 Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron 11 13 10. 11 . 10 12 . 815 0. 1 0 0—31 6000 West Basset (copper), Rilogan [S.E.]. 1 10 0. 13 . 22 12 0. 0 7 0—34	n. 1861
6000 West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]. 1 10 0 13 22 12 0 0 7 0-M. 60 West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire 50 0 0 14 10 0 3 0 0-Ju	ne. 1862
1024 West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.] 5 0 0 33% 33 34 100 11 3 1 0 0 - Fe 4400 West Fowey Consols (tin and copper). 7 10 0 4 0 19 0 0 3 0 - M	y, 1862
1004 West Penetruthal 4 0 0. 8 2 19 6. 2 19 6-M	y, 1862
400 W.Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.] 47 10 0 255 230 240 353 0 0 7 0 0-Ju	ne. 1862
K19 Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.] 5 2 6., 90 585 10 0., 3 0 0-Ju	ne, 1862
256 Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth* [S.E.]. 5 0 0 40 45 50 929 0 0 2 0 0-M	r. 1861
	oril, 1862
	b. 1861
1024 Wheal Hearle (tin), St. Just 9 13 8. 1716 0 5 0. 0 5 0-M	ay, 1862
1024 Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.] 1 72. 194114 114 8 10 0 0 10 0-A	orii, 1862
512 Wheal Jane (sliver-lead), Kea 3 10 0 21 13 10 0 1 0 0-31	r. 1862
4800 Wheal Ludcott (lead), St. Ive	t. 1861 ay, 1862
100 Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	r. 1862
1004 Wh.Mary Am (id.), Menheniot[S.E.] † 8 0 0 111/4 111/4 12 55 17 6 0 10 0—Ju	ne, 1862
80 Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall 70 0 0 300	y, 1862
896 Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne. 58 10 0 128 124 126 137 15 0 1 10 0-Ju	ne, 1862
1040 Wh Tralawny(allld.) Liskeardf S.E. 1 5 17 0 1314 45 2 6 0 12 6-M	Ay, 1862
\$000 Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow 5 0 0 41 39% 40 43 17 6 2 0 0-00	t. 1961
[ Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]	
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WINDS	WITH DIVIDENDS	TN	ABEVANCE
MINES	WILL DIAIDEUDS	* 74	PRETERIOR

	MINES WITH DIVIDENDS	IN	AB.	EX.	INCI	G.		
700	Abardovey (silver-lead), Merioneth 1 10 0 30	-		0 1	0 0 0	10 0	-Mar.	1859
4943	Alfred Consols (cop.), Philiack [S.E.]. 3 12 9 14			20 .	8 0 0	2 6	-April	1859
9048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just 3 15 0 1%			0 1	9 6 (	2 (	Sept.	1860
8000	Charlotte United, Perranuthnos 2 14 7 114			0 1	3 0 (	1 6	-Sept.	1859
956	Condurrow(cop.,tin), Camberne 35 00 50	45 50					June,	
	Devon and Cornwall (copper) 5 16 8 3 %			0 1	0 0 0	2 6	Feb.	1859
879	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval 40 19 6., 14			16	7 6 1	10 0	-Mar.	1857
9048	East Falmouth(silld.), Kenwyn, Kea 3 10 0 54			0	T 6 0	2 6	Jan.	1858
2048	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron 2 18 6						-July.	
1400	Eyam Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire 7 2 6 22			20	8 4 0	10 0	-May.	1861
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath 4 0 0 5			41	9 3 0	2 6	-June,	1860
110	Great Work (tin), Germos100 0 0 110			221 1	0 0 7	10 0	Feb.	1857
		234 3		2 1	6 0 0	2 6	-Nov.	1856
5000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington . 4 15 6 %			0	6 0 (	2 0	Feb.	1860
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man 100 0 0 1200						June,	
	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just 2 10 0 95						-May.	
8000	Mendip Hills (lead) [L.], Somerset 8 15 0 1%			2	1 0 0	2 4	-May,	1860
	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down., 50 0 0., 35						-Sept.	
	Rosewarne United (cop.,tin), Gwinear 21 17 10. 2014						Sept.	
12000	Sortridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.] 0 16 0 % 1	0s. 11		0 1	0 0% (	2 6	July,	1857
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell 19 0 0 285						June,	
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marasion 0 15 2 314						-Mar.	
	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives 11 10 0 18						-Sept.	
	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.] 0 13 6 %			0	5 9 (	1 1	0-July,	1858
286	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap 38 10 0 60			45	0 0 1	0 (	0-May,	1860
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe 2 4 0 35 3	5 371/4		11	2 0 (	7 6	-Nov.	1859
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes 4 16 6 25						July,	
1024	Wheal Margery (tin, copper) 17 80 8			0 1	0 0 (	10 (	0-May,	1860
1022	Wheal Tremayne (tin, cop.), Gwinear. 13 26 5			10	2 6 (	7 (	6-Jan.	1854

# FOREIGN MINES.

9464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia, 5	0 0 1	10xd			980 0 0 8 0 0-Dec. 1861
	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.] 40		25			
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.] 16	0 0	8	78		6 8 0 0 5 0-Jan. 1861
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.] 10	0 0	10			71/2 per cent. — Yearly.
70000	English and Australian [8.E.] 8	0 0	214			1 76 0 26-Feb. 1862
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.] 2	0 0	334	2% 3%		0 2 6 0 2 6-May, 1862
	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia[S.E.]20		24			19 5 0 1 0 0-June, 1862
	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [8.E.] 1	0 0	1%			0 10 0., 0 1 0-June, 1862
		0 0				0 11 0 0 0 0 10 1000
	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.] 2	0 0	2	11/ 0		A 10 A A 1 A 70-1 1000
108815	Mariquita and New Granada [8.E.]., 1	0 0	36			A A A A A V. t. 1010
	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.] 1	0 0	157		**	A E A A T A T 1000
	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.] . 15		62	57 59 xd.		
	West Canada Mining Company II.	0.0	114			A A A A A A T 3000

# FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000 Aiten and Quanangen Uni. (cop.) [L. £5] 4 10 0 10000 Gt. Barrier Land, Min., &c., N. Ze. [L. £5] 4 10 0	3	 4 5 0 0 15 0-Nov. 1853
10000 Gt. Barrier Land, Min., &c., N. Ze. [L. £5] 4 10 0	814	 15 per centMay, 1859
10000 Pontgiband (sillead), France [S.E.] 20 00.	4	 1 0 0 1 0 0-June, 1855
43174 Unit. Mexican(sil.), Mexico[8.E.]Av. 28 5 0	614 614 614	 1 16 6 0 4 0-Feb. 1853

# NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

20000 Australian (copper), South Australia (S.E.)	Shares. Mines.	Paid.	L	ast Pr. Bus. dox	e. Last Call.
17000 Central American (aliver) [L.]   2   3   4   5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5	20000 Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7	6	36	Sept. 1858
17000 Central American (aliver) [L.]   2   3   4   5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5	75000 Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.]	1 0		14	**
17000 Central American (aliver) [L.]   2   3   4   5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5	25000 Capula (sliver), Mexico [L. £2] [S.E.]	0 10	0	86 16 86	Jan. 1862
1000   Central Hallan (copper)   700   E2 paid	6000 Central American (silver) [L.]	0 4	9	12	Feb. 1859
10000 Coplapo Smelting [L.], Chili	17000 Central Italian (copper) [7000 49 paid]	0 6	0		Jan. 1859
10000 Coplapo Smelting [L.], Chili	#0000 Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica (S.E.)	0 17	6	34	Jan. 1861
Table   Tabl	10000 Conjano Smelting FL 1 Chill	10 0	0	864	Fully paid
3000 East del Rey, Brazil [L. £3]   1 0 0 196 1136 .Sept. 183   18000 East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5] 7 6 3 .Bast Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5] 7 6 3 .Bast Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5] 7 6 3 .Bast Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Company [L. £6] 0 15 0 7 .Bast Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £3] [S.E.] 1 10 0 4 .Bast Northern (copper), Bengal [L. £5] 1 10 0 4 .Bast Northern (copper), Bengal [L. £5] 1 10 0 4 .Bast Northern (copper), Bengal [L. £5] 1 10 0 4 .Bast Northern (copper), Bengal [L. £5] 1 10 0 4 .Bast Northern (copper), Bengal [L. £5] 1 10 0 4 .Bast Northern (copper), Bengal [L. £5] 1 10 0 4 .Bast Northern (copper), Bengal [L. £5] 1 10 0 4 .Bast Northern (copper), Bengal [L. £5] 1 10 0 4 .Bast Northern (copper), Bengal [L. £5] 1 10 0 4 .Bast Northern (copper), Bengal [L. £2] 1 0 15 0 15 0 15 0 15 0 15 0 15 0 15 0	75000 Dun Mountain (copper) New Zealand II. 1 (S.E.)	1 0	0	112 1/114	Fully paid.
S0000 Rast Kongaberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £3]   1 7 6 3 4	25000 East del Rev. Brazil II. 421	1 0	0	164 1 11/2	Sent 1981
18000   Elbe Colliery Company [L. &1]	20000 Past Voncabero Nativa Silver Mining Co of Norway (I. 45)	1 7	4		
Source   Section   Secti	15000 Elba Colliere Company (T. 21)	0 18	0	2	
3000 English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]   0 0 0	20000 Elleralie and Rawlewie Jameier	0 18	0	102 **	Tol- 1001
2000 Great Northern (copper), South Australis [L. £3] [S.E.]   1 0 0 4 5 5 6 May, 18 400 Hindostan (copper), Bengai [L. £3]   1 10 0 3 4 5 6 May, 18 400 Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica   25 0 0 - 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	9000 Profish and Canadian Mining Company (T.)	8 0	ň	478	Bully, 1009
4000 Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica 25 0 0 - Filily pai 30000 Imperial Thesailan (lead, &c.), Thesasily [L. £2] 0 10 0 3 4 June, 18 100000 Karbitz Colliery Company [L. £1] 0 15 0 17s. 19ec. 18 30000 Lagunaso (sulphur, copper), Fortugai [L. £2] 1 0 0 1 3 Jan. 18 30000 Lagunaso (sulphur, copper), Fortugai [L. £2] 1 0 0 3 5 Fally pai 10000 New Granada (gold), South America [S. £.] 1 0 0 3 7 Fally pai 10000 New Granada Luchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg 1 0 0 1 7 Nov. 18 30000 Korth Rhine Copper of South Amstralis [L. £1] 1 0 1 7 6 5 7 Nov. 18 30000 Sorth Rhine Copper of South Amstralis [L. £1] 0 17 6 5 7 Nov. 18 30000 South Amstralian Mining Company, Mackle [L. £1] 0 10 0 15 0 - 1 Nov. 18 30000 Souths Australian Mining Company [L. £1] 0 10 0 1 1 Nov. 18 3000 Souths Australian Mining Company [L. £1] 0 10 0 1 1 Nov. 18 3000 Souths Australian Mining Company [L. £1] 0 10 0 1 0 1 1 Nov. 18 3000 Souths Australian Mining Company [L. £1] 1 0 10 0 1 Nov. 18 3000 Souths Australian Mining Company [L. £1] 1 0 1 0 0 1 Nov. 18 3000 Souths Australian Mining Company [L. £1] 1 0 1 0 0 1 Nov. 18 3000 Souths Australian Mining Company [L. £1] 1 0 1 0 0 1 Nov. 18 3000 Nov. 18 10 Nov. 18 3000 Nov. 18	20000 Greet Worthern (conner) Court Ametrille Ct. 401 CO. P. 1	1 10	0	W " 1/ W	Fully paid.
4000 Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica 25 0 0 - Filily pai 30000 Imperial Thesailan (lead, &c.), Thesasily [L. £2] 0 10 0 3 4 June, 18 100000 Karbitz Colliery Company [L. £1] 0 15 0 17s. 19ec. 18 30000 Lagunaso (sulphur, copper), Fortugai [L. £2] 1 0 0 1 3 Jan. 18 30000 Lagunaso (sulphur, copper), Fortugai [L. £2] 1 0 0 3 5 Fally pai 10000 New Granada (gold), South America [S. £.] 1 0 0 3 7 Fally pai 10000 New Granada Luchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg 1 0 0 1 7 Nov. 18 30000 Korth Rhine Copper of South Amstralis [L. £1] 1 0 1 7 6 5 7 Nov. 18 30000 Sorth Rhine Copper of South Amstralis [L. £1] 0 17 6 5 7 Nov. 18 30000 South Amstralian Mining Company, Mackle [L. £1] 0 10 0 15 0 - 1 Nov. 18 30000 Souths Australian Mining Company [L. £1] 0 10 0 1 1 Nov. 18 3000 Souths Australian Mining Company [L. £1] 0 10 0 1 1 Nov. 18 3000 Souths Australian Mining Company [L. £1] 0 10 0 1 0 1 1 Nov. 18 3000 Souths Australian Mining Company [L. £1] 1 0 10 0 1 Nov. 18 3000 Souths Australian Mining Company [L. £1] 1 0 1 0 0 1 Nov. 18 3000 Souths Australian Mining Company [L. £1] 1 0 1 0 0 1 Nov. 18 3000 Souths Australian Mining Company [L. £1] 1 0 1 0 0 1 Nov. 18 3000 Nov. 18 10 Nov. 18 3000 Nov. 18	24000 Ulmdestan (copper), South Australia [1. 23] [5.1.]	1.10		78 ** 78 78	
\$6000 Imperial Thessalian (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L. £2]	4000 Hone Silver Lord and Control of Co. C. J. Tampico	1 10		74	
100000 Karbitz Colliery Company [L. £1]	10000 Imperial Theresides (local for mining Co. [16.], Jamaica	0 10	ě	**	
100000   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	10000 Workits Collison Courses St. Thessaly [L. 23]	0 10	0	***	
20000 Lagunaso (sulphur, copper), Fortugai [L. ]: 1 0 0 7	100000 Martin Aurena (with)	0 10		178	
1000 New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]   1 0 0 1 1 Nov. 18	20000 Tours Aureus (gold), Brazil [L. £1]	1 0		A	Jan. 1862
Sociol North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.]   0   17 6   4   4   4   4   4   4   4   4   4	20000 Lagunano (suipnur, copper), Portugal [L. ].	1 0	0	78	Fully paid.
Sociol North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.]   0   17 6   4   4   4   4   4   4   4   4   4	10000 New Granada (gold), South America [8,E.]	1 0	0	. 16	Fully paid
April, 18   18   April, 18   A	10000 New Grand Duchy of Haden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0		4	Nov. 1858
April, 18   18   April, 18   A	15000 North Knine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 17		76 **	**
15009   South Europe Mining Company   L. £1   0   10   0   176   176	Associated Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	0 15	0	- ··	April, 1862
15009   South Europe Mining Company   L. £1   0   10   0   176   176	20000 Cattle harders (gold), Brazil [L. £1]	0 10	0	1%1% 1%	Mar. 1862
Source St. John's United (copper, ieed), Sewfoundiand [L.]   1 0 0 4   14   100	Source Souther Australian Mining Company [L. &]	0 10	0	176 176	
1000 Victor Emanuel, Italy [L.] [20,000 Fref. Shares, 15s. pd., 28,000 £1 pd., 12/2 12000 Western Africa Maischite (copper) [L.]	Scoon State Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	3 0	0		May, 1860
35425 While James South Australia [Le]	Aroon St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L.]	1 0	0	%	Fully paid.
35425 While James South Australia [Le]	1000 Victor Emanuel, Italy [L.] [20,000 Pref. Shares, 16s. pd., 25,0	100 £1 1	×d	14	
35425 While James South Australia [Le]	2000 Western Airica Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0			Oct. 1859
					Fully paid.
BURN WORTHUS (CODDER), Nonth Australia ff. 1 fg. 2 1					What has now to the
ARREA Producer and the state of	steen Worthug (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0		56 16 %	Folly pa'r.

	AILWAL AND COMME	WOLLE	. 0.2
Share:		e. Last Call.	Shares. 2500 N 6000 N
1000	Abbey Consols (id.) Cardigan. 2 7 0 1	Nov. 1860	6000 N. 16000 N.
1000	Angarrack (copper), Phillack. 1 1 6 136	June, 1859 Mar. 1862	2000 No
1624	Raileswidden (tin), St. Just 14 8 7 12	.Mar. 1862	6000 No 2000 N
		Aug. 1860 July, 1863	10000 No 4000 No
2000	Berehaven (copper), Ireland 1 0 0 1 Blekerton (copper) [L.] 1 0 0 3		6000 No
7500	Bickleigh Vale Phonix [L.] — Is as 16 18	Fully paid. May, 1862	5000 N
1948	Borlase Con. (tln), St. Just[L.] 1 0 0	Fully paid.	848 N. 6000 N
2280	Boscundle (tin,cp.),St. Austell 7 5 0 4	Dec. 1860 Mar 1862 Dec. 1860	1024 No 5610 No
8000	Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton 1 0 0 12s	Mar. 1862	6144 N 4108 N
		June, 1862	5900 N 4000 N
113	Bron-Hanlow(ld \ Tombighah 90 0 0 90	No call.	4096 OI 600 OI
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Filnt 22 10 0 6	April, 1862 April, 1862	800 Pa 8465 Pe
2000	Bryn Gwlog (lead), Flint 6 0 0 37/2 20 20 Bryntall, Lianddloes, Montgo. 5 7 0 2/4 Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.) 3 13 6 1/4 Burra Barra (cop.) Kenwin 3 10 0 5	Aug. 1861 Mar. 1862	12000 Pe
1200	Dulla Bulla (Cop.), Leuwyn	April, 1862 June, 1862	1000 Pe
4096	Calstock Consols (copper)	Dec. 1860 May, 1862	6000 Pc
		Feb. 1862 June, 1862	6000 Pc 6400 Pr
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer 24 17 0 12/2 Cardigan Cons. (id.) [L. £10] 8 0 0 9 Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn 15 5 7 11	June, 1862 Oct. 1861	512 Pc 6000 Pr
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn 15 5 7 11 Carmarthen United 5 0 0 4	Sept. 1860 Fully paid.	11789 Re 2500 RI
6000	Carn Camborne (copper) 0 7 0 % 13s. 15s.	May, 1861 June, 1861	3000 R
3000	Carn Vivian (tin, cop., lead). 2 1 6 216	Nov. 1861 April, 1861	10000 RI 4096 Ro
1056	Carvannall (cop.), Gwennap, 21 11 7., 3	Dec. 1860 Mar. 1859	5000 Ro 2000 Bo
10000	Castleward, Ireland [L. £1] 0 15 015s6d	Mar. 1861 May, 1862	10000 Si 100 Si
<b>#500</b>	Central Minera (lead) [L. £5] 1 15 0 2%	July, 1867	15000 Bi 6000 Br
984	Clara Unit., Ponterwyd [L.£3] 2 7 0 1% Clijah & Wentworth (tin,cp.) 29 5 6 2 Clinton and Edgecombe United 1 0 0 11%	May, 1861 Oct. 1860	512 Sc 100 Sc
3135	Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]. 4 9 0 4	Mar. 1862	6400 Bo 4096 B.
80000	Connorree (cop., sulph.) [L.] 1 0 028s6d 26s.	Fully paid. April, 1862	6000 8c
10000	Craigton (id.) [L.£1], Kirkeud, 0 10 0 32 Crane (copper), Camborne 13 5 0 10% 11% Craven Moor (id.). Yorkshire. 0 10 0 48	June, 1859 June, 1862	2288 Sc 6000 Sc
	Craven Moor (ld.), Yorkshire. 0 10 0. 48 Crelake (cop.). Taylatock	No call.	1024 S. 6000 S.
8000	Crookhayen (con ) [T. £214] 1 0 0 6s. 6d.	Mar. 1861	6000 8c
6000	Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock . 0 11 0 3 Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell 2 19 0 234	Nov. 1858 Feb. 1862	4000 Bd 6537 Bd
1800	Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock . 0 11 0 8 Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell 2 19 0 24 Cwmbrane, Carmar, [L. £8] 2 0 0 2½ Dale, North Staffordshire [L.] 1 0 0 ½	Feb. 1862 Fully paid.	1024 8c
2000	Deep Level, Minera [L. £5] 3 5 0 Devon and Courtenay (cop.) 1 11 0 11s	Feb. 1862 Oct. 1861	1105 Sc 1024 S.
12000	Dev. New Copper Co. [L. £2]	Feb. 1862	1000 8c
		May, 1862 June, 1862	1024 S. 400 Sc
3000	Durio (tin), Lolant 7 12 0 3 4 Dulta (tin) [L. £1] 1 .	.Oct. 1861	794 Sp 970 St
4096	East Alfred Consols (copper). 4 6 6 % E. Beam (tin), St. Aus. [L.£2] 1 0 0 2)4	June, 1862	8208 St 4000 St
4096	East Brook wood (copper) 1 3 0 1% E. Budnick and Mount (cop.) 0 10 0 7s	April, 1862 May, 1862 Jan. 1861	1024 St
6000	East Carn Brea(cop.) Redruth 3 11 0 18 17 17 17	Oet. 1861	640 St 920 St
8000	East Damsel (cop.), Gwennap 1 11 0 1%.	Mar. 1862	3000 To
4000	E. Gunnia Take & Redf (on ) 6 13 0 % 36	May, 1862 April, 1862	12000 To
6145		::	2000 T
12000 8000	Est Mona (cop., &c.) [L. £1] 0 5 0 — E. Poiberro, St. Agnes [L.] 0 10 0	May, 1861	5000 T
4096	East atom (cop., gc.) [1. E1] 0 0 0. 24. E. Polberro, St. Agnes (L.) 0 10 0. 24. E. Providence (tin), Uny Lol 2 8 4. 2	May, 1861 May, 1861 Mar. 1862 Aug. 1868	8000 To 8600 To 4096 To
5000 5610		Feb. 1862	2048 T
396	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth 66 00 80	Mar. 1862 Sept. 1861	4000 T
1024 1190	E. Treskerby (cop.), Redruth. 4 5 0 3 E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Cleer 8 12 0 5 4	Nov. 1861 April, 1862	800 T
4000	E Wh Presell Towle CO P 1 7 18 C . 5 . 4% 54	May, 1862	1000 W
6000	Fowev and Par Uni. St. Blazev 0 10 0. 175	Nov. 1860 Oct. 1861	1000 W
114	Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buckl. 0 13 0	June, 1862	3000 W
1000	Garrey (lead), Flint 4 18 0 44	May, 1862 June, 1862	100 W
1024 6000	Gawton (copper), Taviatock 1 15 0 4 4 Gelliffowller (id.), Holywell. 0 2 65s.6d Gen. Min. Co. for Irel. (cop.) 4 0 0 44	June, 1861	30000 W
4892	Goginan (silvld.) [1900 £124, 2993 £1] 2	Fully paid.	4620 W 25000 W 6000 W
2000	Goonzion (copper), St. Neot. 0 5 6 48	May, 1862 June, 1862	1600 V
486	Gramb. & St. Aub.(cp.) [S.E.]51 00 18 16 17	July, 1862	6000 V
4096	Great Brigan (copper) 3 17 0 3	July, 1862 April, 1862 May, 1862 Dec. 1861 Dec. 1860	1056 V 5000 V
10104	Great Onslow Cons., Camelfil. 3 10 9 %	Dec. 1860	513 V 5120 V
47000	Gt. TreguneCon.[40,000£], 7000£] pd.]	June, 1862	1827 V
6000	Gt. Tywarnhaile (cp.), [L. £5] 3 10 0 0%	Aug. 1861 June, 1861	512 V 10000 V
6000	Gt. Wh. Busy (con., tin), Ken. 13 10 0 614	Feb. 1862 April, 1862	1024 V 6000 V
5000	Great Wh. Martha (cop.) [L.] 1 0 0 — Grosvenor(id.)[2500£1pd.,2500 6s.pd.] —	Fully paid.	2048 V
8034	Gwydyr Park Con Lianguet 0 18 6 98	Feb. 1863 Dec. 1861 Jan. 1862	5000 V 5000 V
6400	Harrond (Id.), Cardigan [L.£5] 1 00 —	July, 1861	1000 V 6000 V
200	Hawkmoor(tin,cop.)Calatock 3 0 6 % Herward Uni. (ld.), Flint 42 10 0 10	May, 1862 April, 1862	6000 V 6000 V 5120 V
40	Horward Uni. (id.), Fint 42 10 0 10 Holmbush[5000£5 2s.pd., 5000 5s.pd.] Imperial Silver-Lead, Dolgelly 65 0 0 80	Sept. 1860 Jan. 1862 Mar. 1862	512 V 4096 V
BUUL	Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.] 1 16 0 14s % %	April, 1862	4000 V
1019	Ledy Eliza (ld.), Carm. [L. £3] 3 8 0 34 Leds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.) 16 4 4 4	June, 1861 Feb. 1862 July, 1862	5844 V 5120 V
1000	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.) 16 4 4 4 Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant 33 10 0 2½ Lianthr (silver-lead) [L.] 6 0 0 . 6 . Liyevernog (id.), Card. [L. £3] 1 4 0 13%	Fully paid.	6000 V 2048 V
Div.	Long Make (lead), Fint 10 U U A	April, 1862 April, 1862	6000 V
300	D Lower Park Denbighshire [L.] 4 2 0 18s  Maudlin [2848 £6, 3416 £1].	** Mar. 1969	1024 V

mid.	2500 Knoswydol and Bachelddon 13	1 8	0	714
1861	3000 Rhyscog (sliver-lead) [L. £5] 1 20000 Ribden [L.] [15000 £1, 5000 10s	0	0	1
1861	10000 River Tamar Conner II. 1	. pd		
1861 1861		7	6	54.74
1860	5000 Round Hill (cop., ld.), Salop.,	1	6	***
1859 1861	2000 Scorrier Con. (tin,cp.),St. Agnes 3	15	6	120.
1862	100 Silver Rake (lead) [L. £20] 7	0	0	9
1861	15000 Silv.Vein, St. Winnow [L.£1] ( 6000 Smith's Wood (tin,cp.) [L.£2]	10	0	914
1862	512 South Basset (cop.), Gwennap 13		8	11
1860	100 South Bryn Gwiog (lead) 4 6400 So. Buller & W. Penstruthal. 4096 S. Caradon Wh. Hooper(cop.)	0	0.,	24
1862	4096 S. Caradon Wh. Hooper(cop.)	13	0	116.
aid.	6000 So. Carn Brea (cop.) [S.E.] 6	3	0	814
1862	6188 S.Condurrow (tin, cp.), Camb. 2		0	130
1859 1862	6000 South Darren (ld.) [L. £314] 2	10	0	144
1.	1034 S. Ding Bong, Guival (tin) (	10	0	· 8
1861	6000 S.Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con. 2 6000 South Gernick (tin), Crowan, 6	•	0	
		10	0	814
1858	950 South Gorland	10	0	4 ***
1862 1862	1024 South Tresavean, Gwennap.	18		14
oaid.	4096 S. Wh. Betay, Mary Tayy, Dv. 1	7	6	1
1862	1105 So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan 5 1024 S. Wh. Ellen (cp.), St. Agnes 1000 South Wh. Kitty (tin), Lelant 6000 So. Wh. Lelaure (tin & cop.).	18	10,	1
1861	1000 South Wh. Kitty (tin), Lelant	10	0	1%
1862	6000 So. Wh. Leisure (tin & cop.). (1024 S. Wh. Lovell (tin), Wendron	10	0	124
1862 1862	400 So. Wh. Seton(con.), Camborne 23	13	0	17/2
	794 Spearne Cons. (tin), St. Just.	12	0.0	814
1861	8908 St. Austell Consols (tin. de.)	14	0	12
1862 1862	4000 St. Day United (tin), Redruth	3	9	5
1862	1024 St. Ives Wheal Allen (tin)	9	0	184 184
1861 1861	640 Stamp Office (lead), Mold	0	0.0	136
1862		. 9	0	35 23
1862	5000 Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavis. 4 3000 Tees Side (ld.), Cumb. [L.£1]	13	6	44
1862 1862	19000 Teplitz Colliery Co. LL. 491.	0	0	2%
1862	8000 Tolcarne (cop.), Camporne 1	2	6	414
	2000 Trefulack Uni.(tin), St. Enoder & 5000 Treloweth (copper), St. Erth.	10	8	12.
1861	1024 Trencrom (tin), Uny Lelant, 10	16	0	3%
1861	5000 Tresellyn and Scaddick Cons. 8000 Treioli (copper, tin) 5000 Trevenen and Tremenheers . 4006 Trevenina (tilid.), Menhen.	7	6	154.
1862	5000 Tresoli (copper sin) 5500 Trevenen and Tremenheere . 4006 Treweatha (silid.), Menhen. 2048 Treworlis (tin), Wendron . 4000 Trumpet Unit. (tin), Wendron .		6	250.0
1862	4096 Treweaths (silid.), Menhen.	8	10.	
1862	2048 Treworlis (tin), Wendron 4000 Trumpet Unit. (tin), Wendron	£	6	144
1862 1861 1861	3000 Tyne Head (id., cop.) [L. £1].	12	0	<b>%</b>
1861 1862 -	1024 Tyringham Consols (tin)	0	0	256
1963	4000 Trumper Unit. (unit, weather 3000 Tyne Head (id., cop.) [L. 51]. 800 Tynewydd(silid.),Cardigan. 1024 Tyringham Consols (tin) 5120 United Mines (cp., &c.), Twv. 1000 Waenlas (id.), Denbigh [L. 510]. 1000 Waenlas (id.), Denbigh [L. 510].	16	6	156.
1862	1000 Wasnias (id.), Denbigh [L. £10]	1 10	0	
1860 1861	1000 Waenias (id.), Denbigh [L.£10] 4000 Wentnor [L.£2½]	1 19	0	1%
1862	3000 West Alfred (copper) [L. 20]	0 7	0	14
1862	100 W. Bryn Gwiog (id.) [L. £20]	0	0	13
1862 1862	1218 W.Condurrow(tin,cop.),Cam.	0	9	516 41
1861	16 West Denbigh (Id.), Denbigh. o	12	6	16
paid.	4620 W. Great Work (tin), Germoe	10	9	118
1860 1862		10	0	. 2
1862 1862	25000 West Far Cant. (cp.)-St. Austell 1600 W. Polmear(tin.cp.)-St. Austell 1600 W. Rose Down (cop.), Caradon 256 West Sharp Tor(cp.) Billaton. 14 6000 W. Silver Bank (silid.) [L.23]	1 10		18 18
1862	256 West Sharp Tor(cp.) Rillaton.14	0	0	80
1862	4096 West South Caradon (copper).	16	6	11/6
1862 1862	6000 W. Shiver Bank(an. 100) 4096 West South Caradon (copper). 1056 West Stray Park(cop.), Camb. 5000 West Tolcarne (cop.), Crowan 513 West Tolcar (cop.), Redrath. 2		0	37. 33
1861	5000 West Tolcarne (cop.), Crowan	1 10	-	82 4. 48
1860		1 8	6	1
1862	1827 West Trevelyan (tin, copper)	10	6	34
1861	and West Wheel Frances, Hiogan 7		0	1311%
1861 1862	10000 West Wheat Jane (till, we-)	18	6	1%
1862	1024 West Wheal Lovell, Wendron.	9	0	216
paid.	2048 Wh. Agnes (silld.), St. Kew	=	***	3
1862	1024 Wh. Anna (Id., blende), Ferrans,	13	6	3
1861	5000 Wheal Annie (cop.), Gwinear 5990 Wh. Arthur (cop.), Calstock. 1000 Wheal Basset and Grylis (tin) 6000 Wheal Caradon (copper) 6000 Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock 1000 Wheal Clubd (cop.), Radruth.	14	0	12 13
1862 1861	1000 Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	15	0	5
1862	6000 Wheal Caradon (copper)	19	0	16.0
1862 1860	DISU WHEEL CONTRACTOR COMMON ST	19	6	8
1862	512 Wh. Damsel (op., tin), Calstock	10		1%
1862 1862	4096 Wh. Edward (cop.), Calstock 4000 Wh. Emma(cp)Buckfastleigh	15	0	44.46
1861	2000 Wheal Falmouth & Sperries .	12	0	8 1%
1862 1862	5844 Wh.Grenville (copper)[5.2.] 5120 Wheal Harriett, Camborne	6	6	1%.,
	6000 Wh. Harris (Id., cop.), Lifton		0	1600 ac
paid. 1862	2048 Wheal Hope (81116.), Gwennap.	1	0	154 70
1862	6000 Wh. Moyle (cop.), St. Cleer (6000 Wh. Norris (tin, cp.), St. Cleer	13	7	18
	1024 Wheal Polmear, St. Austell.	10	0	N. III.
1862 1860	970 Wh. Prosper (cp., tin), Breage	15	0	514.
1861	1879 Wheal Prospidnick (tim)	2	6	***
	25000 Wh. Prudence St. As. Laiant 33	10	6.0	816.0
1860 1861	1024 Wh. Sicily(silid.), Broadcak	16	1	2 8%
1862	4096 Wheal Sidney(tin), Plympton		0	A
1862 1862	2048 Wh. Sithney & Copper)	10	0	- 11
1862	512 Wh. Transack (tin), Sithney		0	44 .416
paid.	6000 Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth 8	4.5	0	14
1862	6000 Wh. Unity(cop., tin), Grath 8	17	6	8% 3%
1861 1862	4096 Wh. Uny (tin, cop.), Redructine	0	0	416
1862 1862	6000 Wheal Welcome (tin, copper).	16	6	
	6400 Whitford (lead), Holywell . 1	14	0.0	£ 10
1862	1024 Worvas Downs (tin), Lelant.	10	6	11600
1861	2007 Yarner (copper), Devon	1	1	
	40.000		100	- 40

SLATE QUARRIES.

10000 Cricceth, Carracron [L. 2]. 1 10 0. 1

\*.\* Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to call upon all who have the power, to call upon all who have these emically countries the tion which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those emically countries had been supported to our office, will make ready the formation. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, as the state of the s

conden ; Printed by Becmans Maronarov, and published by Haway Essansu (the proprietors), at their effect, the

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